



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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No. 39] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1968/ASVINA 6, 1890

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

नोटिस

NOTICE

नीचे लिखे भारत के असाधारण राजपत्र १० सितम्बर, १९६८ तक प्रकाशित किये गये :—

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published up to the 10th September, 1968 :—

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
313	S.O. 3129, dated 3rd September, 1968.	Ministry of Industrial Development & Company Affairs.	Appointment of Shri Ram Lubhaya Obhrai, Retired Judge, High Court of Assam for making a full investigation into the mismanagement of Messrs. British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur.
314	S.O. 3130, dated 4th September, 1968.	Ministry of Commerce	Amendments to the notifications No. S.O. 3918, dated 16th December, 1965 and No. S.O. 2779, dated 11th August, 1967.
	S.O. 3131, dated 4th September, 1968.	Do.	Recognition of certain Export Inspection Agencies as the agencies for the inspection of coir products prior to their export.

Issue No	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
	S.O. 3132, dated 4th September, 1968.	Ministry of Commerce	The Export of Coir Products (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1968.
	S.O. 3133, dated 4th September, 1968.	Do.	Amendments to the notification No. S.O. 2842, dated 23rd September, 1966.
	S.O. 3134, dated 4th September, 1968.	Do.	Recognition of certain Export Inspection Agencies for the inspection of coir yarn prior to export.
	S.O. 3135, dated 4th September, 1968.	Do.	The Export of Coir yarn (Inspection) Second Amendment Rules, 1968.
315	S.O. 3136, dated 4th September, 1968.	Ministry of Finance.	Appointment of certain persons as Valuers.
316	S.O. 3137 dated 5th September, 1968.	Ministry of Commerce.	Special General Licence No. 1.
317	S.O. 3138, dated 6th September, 1968.	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.	Fixation of the maximum prices or which vegetable oil products may be sold in the various zones specified therein.
318	S.O. 3139, dated 6th September, 1968.	Ministry of Commerce.	Declaration that no person shall save with the permission of the Central Government enter into any forward contract for the sale or purchase of taramiraseed oil in any place in India.
	S.O. 3140, dated 6th September, 1968.	Do.	To regulate and control non-transferable specific delivery contracts in respect of taramiraseed oil.
	S.O. 3141, dated 6th September, 1968.	Do.	Declaration that no person shall, save with the permission of the Central Government, enter into any non-transferable specific delivery contract for the sale or purchase of the taramiraseed oil in any place in India.
319	S.O. 3142, dated 9th September, 1968.	Election Commission of India	Bye-election to the Council of states by the elected members of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.
320	S.O. 3143, dated 9th September, 1968.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Approval of the films as specified therein.

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
321	S.O. 3144, dated 10th September, 1968.	Ministry of Commerce.	The Export of Paints and Allied products Quality Control and Inspection Amendment Rules, 1968.

ऊपर लिखे अधिसूचना राजपत्रों का प्रतियां प्रकाशन प्रबन्धक, सिविल लाइन्स, दिल्ली के नाम मांगपत्र भेजने पर भेज दी जाएंगी। मांगपत्र प्रबन्धक के पास इन राजपत्रों के जारी होने की तारीख से 10 दिन के भीतर पहुँच जाने चाहिए।

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उपखण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासन को छोड़कर) केन्द्रीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा जारी किए गए विधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं।

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by Central Authorities (other than the Administration of Union Territories).

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 11th September 1968

S.O. 3398.—Whereas the State Government of Kerala has in pursuance of clause (d) of section 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), nominated Shri C. K. Kochukoshy, Secretary to the Government of Kerala, Labour and Social Welfare Department to present that State on the Employees' State Insurance Corporation in place of Shri P. Velayudhan Nair;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 4 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 2551 dated the 9th August, 1966, namely:—

In the said notification, under the heading "(Nominated by the State Government under clause (d) of section 4)", for the entry against item 12, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"Shri C. K. Kochukoshy, Secretary to the Government of Kerala. Labour and Social Welfare Department, Trivandrum."

[No. F. 3(18)/66-HI.]

New Delhi, the 13th September 1968

S.O. 3399.—In pursuance of the section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Revised Estimates for the year 1967-68 and the Budget Estimates for the year 1968-69 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation as finally adopted by the said Corporation are hereby published for general information.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION REVISED ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1967-68

AND

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1968-69

At their meetings held on the 11th & 12th April, 1967, the Standing Committee and the Corporation approved the Budget Estimates of the probable receipts and expenditure of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the financial year 1967-68. These were approved by the Central Government without any change *vide* letter from the Department of Labour & Employment No. 4/4/67-HI, dated the 19th May, 1967.

2. The budget Estimates approved by the Central Government covered:--

(i) measures needed for the running of the Scheme in various centres where it has already been implemented; and

(ii) measures needed for the extension of the Scheme to additional areas.

3. When the Budget Estimates for 1967-68 were framed, it was anticipated that (i) the Scheme would be extended to new areas and (ii) medical care would be extended to the families of the Insured Persons as per programme detailed in Statement 'B' attached and from the dates shown against each item in Columns 5 and 7 thereof. However, due to administrative and other difficulties in making adequate medical arrangements by the State Governments concerned, the programme of implementation and extension of medical care to the families had to be modified. The Scheme was actually extended to some of the areas from dates later than those originally planned as per details shown in Column 6 of Statement 'B'. As regards the areas where the Scheme has not so far been implemented, the revised dates of implementation as now anticipated, have been stated against each item in appropriate columns of the above statement. The dates from which the medical care has been or is likely to be extended to families have also been similarly indicated.

4. As a result of further discussions and correspondence with the various State Governments, it is now anticipated that the Scheme will be implemented in new areas during the financial years 1967-68 and 1968-69 from the dates as shown in Appendix-I. For the sake of convenience, the places where the Scheme has already been implemented in the past, with dates of implementation, have also been embodied in this Appendix. The number of employees already covered or proposed to be covered has also been revised in the light of latest information available and incorporated in Appendix-I. The dates from which the medical care has been extended or is likely to be extended to the families of the insured persons have also been indicated against each item in this Appendix.

5. The Revised Estimates for the financial year 1967-68 and the Budget Estimates for the financial year 1968-69 have been prepared in the light of the revised programme of implementation except for slight modification to cover possible delay due to unforeseen reasons. The figures of actual expenditure during the three financial years 1964-65 to 1966-67, the sanctioned Budget Estimates for the current financial year 1967-68 and the actuals for the first eight months of the current year 1967-68 have also been exhibited in the relevant columns of the tabulated Budget Statement 'A'. These are submitted for consideration and approval.

6. The Statement 'A' depicts in its column 9, the figures of Revised Estimates 1967-68 and in Column 10, the figures of Budget Estimates 1968-69.

7(a). Brief explanations for the more important items under the various heads are furnished in the following paragraphs. The Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March, 1968 together with the Balance Sheet as on that date and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March, 1969 together with the Balance Sheet as on that date have been cast, based on the figures of incomings and outgoings as anticipated in the Revised Estimates 1967-68 and the Budget Estimates 1968-69 respectively. These are enclosed for facility of perusal. In addition the following statements are appended:—

ACTUALS

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| 1. Statement showing the income and expenditure region-wise for the year 1964-65 | Appendix II-A&B |
| 2. Statement showing the income and expenditure region-wise for the year 1965-66 | Appendix III-A&B |
| 3. Statement showing the income and expenditure region-wise for the year 1966-67 | Appendix IV-A&B |

BUDGET

4. Statement* showing the anticipated income and expenditure region-wise for the year 1967-68

Appendix V-A&B

5. Statement showing the budgeted income and expenditure region-wise for the year 1968-69

Appendix VI-A&B

(b) The transactions shown under the heading 'Headquarters' in the above statements include expenditure on certain centralised items incurred in respect of Regional and Local Offices also e.g., contributions to the Provident Fund of the Employees of the Corporation, and Pension Reserve Fund, Leave and Pension Contributions payable in respect of Government servants on deputation in the Corporation, publicity, expenditure on contribution stamps, and audit fees, etc. etc.

8. Provision on account of Employers' Special Contribution, which is payable quarterly in arrears, has been made @ 2-1/2 per cent for 1967-68 and @ 3 per cent for 1968-69 of the total wages of the employees in the implemented areas and at 3/4 per cent of the total wages in non-implemented areas. The provision under Employees' Contribution comprises contributions at the scheduled rate from the employees of all implemented centres of the whole or part of the year depending upon the respective dates of coverage.

9. (a) The provision under head "A-Medical Benefits"—(i) Payments to State Governments as Corporation's share of expenses on medical treatment initially incurred by the State Governments is intended to cover the Corporation's share of the total expenditure on medical arrangements initially incurred by the State Governments concerned.

(b) The provision made under the head 'Medical treatment and care and maternity facilities (expenses incurred direct by the Corporation)' represents the estimated cost of administration of medical care to the insured persons and their families in the Union Territory of Delhi, taken over by the Corporation with effect from 1st April, 1962. Each Insurance Medical Officer is paid in addition to his pay and allowances, an allowance @ Rs. 100/- per month, called the Employees' State Insurance Allowance, at the sole cost of the Corporation. It is estimated that the total disbursement of Employees' State Insurance Allowance in Delhi will amount to Rs. 1.24 lacs & Rs. 1.34 lacs in the Revised Estimates 1967-68 and Budget Estimates 1968-69 respectively. The balance of expenditure provided in the Revised Estimates 1967-68 and Budget Estimates 1968-69 is shareable between the Corporation and Delhi Administration at the agreed ratio of 7:1. The anticipated recovery at the rate of 1/8th of shareable amount has been accounted for in the Revised Estimates 1967-68 and Budget Estimates 1968-69 on revenue side under the head "State Governments' share towards medical treatment and care initially incurred by the Corporation."

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1967-68

Receipts

10. (a) The total amount of ordinary revenue for the current year 1967-68 is now estimated at Rs. 2703.39 lacs as against Rs. 2665.86 lacs assumed in the Budget i.e. an increase of Rs. 37.53 lacs.

(b) The increase of revenue under Employees' Contribution (Rs. 37.84 lacs) and other heads of revenue (Rs. 3.78 lacs) is slightly offset by decrease under Employer's Special Contribution (Rs. 4.09 lacs).

11. (a) The total amount of expenditure on revenue account in the current year 1967-68 is now estimated to be Rs. 27,95,12,700 against Rs. 26,63,32,500 assumed in the Budget i.e. an increase of Rs. 1,31,80,200.

(b) The increase in expenditure of Rs. 1,31,80,200 consists of enhanced provision for Cash Benefits (Rs. 1,25,53,000), C-Other Benefits (Rs. 4,57,500), Administration Expenses (Rs. 13,87,700) and Hospitals and Dispensaries (Rs. 20,00,000) partly offset by fall under Medical Benefits (Rs. 32,18,000).

The increased provision under 'Cash Benefits' is based on trend of actuals mainly.

12. The provision made under "C-Other Benefits" is based on the progress of expenditure during the current year. The Central Government had approved that the amount paid by the E.S.I. Corporation as their share of expenditure towards the construction of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital at Bombay and charged to the Capital Account of the Corporation be treated as grant-in-aid and written off to Revenue Account by stages spread over a period of five years, beginning from the financial year 1963-64. It was further approved by the Central Government that the adjustment of the amounts relating to the three years viz. 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 be made cumulatively in the year

1966-67. Accordingly an adjustment of Rs. 80 lacs was made in the accounts for 1966-67 and the balance amount of Rs. 20 lacs stands included in the total provision of Rs. 20.10 lacs in the Revised Estimates 1967-68, against the head 'Grant-in-aid' under 'C-Other Benefits'.

ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

13. (a) The total expenditure on administration during the year 1967-68 is anticipated to be Rs. 2,96,68,700 against Rs. 2,82,81,000 originally provided in the Budget Estimates for the year 1967-68.

(b) The provision under the Administration Expenses has been made on the basis of actuals for 1st 8 months of the current year 1967-68 and anticipated requirements for remaining four months.

(c) The *per capita* administrative expenditure on the basis of Revised Estimates of Rs. 2,96,68,700 will be Rs. 9.12 per insured employee per annum against the figure of Rs. 8.52 anticipated at the Budget Stage.

14. A new major head "3-Hospitals and Dispensaries", has been opened within the revenue account with the approval of the Central Government to accommodate expenditure on provision for "Depreciation and Repairs and Maintenance" of hospital buildings and dispensaries from the year 1967-68. It was not considered appropriate to classify this expenditure as an administrative charge of the Corporation. The expenditure on this account had been steeply rising from the year 1965-66 as more and more hospital/dispensaries are being constructed. The provision of Rs. 40.55 lacs and Rs. 33.19 lacs has been made in the revised estimates 1967-68 and Budget Estimates 1968-69 respectively under this head.

The State Governments who are actually running these hospitals/dispensaries have been advised to evaluate the standard rent of these buildings and credit this amount to the Corporation. The debit for this amount may be included in the total expenditure on medical arrangements for the Employees' State Insurance Scheme incurred by them to be shared between the Corporation and the State Governments in the prescribed ratio. The rent received from the State Governments will be adjusted directly as the revenue receipts of the Corporation under 'V-Rent, Rates and Taxes' and will not go to reduce the Administration charges. The share of the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on the Medical arrangements for the Employees' State Insurance Scheme debit to the Corporation, will, as at present, continue to be charged as 'Medical Benefits'.

The expenditure on the repair, maintenance and depreciation etc., of buildings for the offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters) has also been steeply rising from 1965-66 as more and more buildings have come into being. The provision of Rs. 73,300 each has been made for this purpose under the head "Administration Expenses—C-Other Charges" in the revised estimates for 1967-68 and budget estimates for 1968-69.

15. *Expenditure on Capital Account*.—The amount originally provided for expenditure on Capital Account was Rs. 590.21 lacs comprising (i) Rs. 60 lacs for the construction of office buildings (including staff quarters) (ii) Rs. 500 lacs for the construction of hospitals and dispensaries (iii) Rs. 30 lacs for the purchase of equipment of hospitals and (iv) Rs. 21,000 for the purchase of a staff car.

(a) *Office buildings (including staff quarter)*.—The provision of Rs. 60 lacs made in Budget Estimates 1967-68 has been reduced to Rs. 42 lacs in Revised Estimates 1967-68. This is based on the trend of actuals and anticipated payments.

(b) *Buildings of Hospitals & Dispensaries*.—The provision of Rs. 500 lacs under this head has been reduced to Rs. 400 lacs in the Revised Estimates on the basis of trend of actuals and anticipated payments. The amount of Rs. 400 lacs has been further reduced by Rs. 20 lacs on account of *per contra* credit to the head 'Expenditure on Capital Account' as explained in para 12.

(c) *Equipments for Hospitals*.—The provision of Rs. 30 lacs has been enhanced to Rs. 35 lacs.

(d) The provision of Rs. 21,000 made in the Budget Estimates 1967-68 for the purchase of a staff car has been raised to Rs. 42,000 for the purchase of two staff cars.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1968-69

Receipts

16. (a) Income on account of Employers' Special Contribution (Rs. 1647.33 lacs) which is payable quarterly in arrears, has been estimated @ 3 per cent of the total wages of the Employees' in the implemented areas and @ 3/4 per cent of the total wages in the non-implemented areas. The provision under Employees' Contribution (Rs. 1,321.22 lacs)

comprises contributions at the Scheduled rates from the employees of all implemented centres for the whole or part of the year depending upon the respective dates of coverage.

The Employees' State Insurance Corporation appointed a Sub-Committee to consider raise in the rate of Employers' Special Contribution. The Sub-Committee in its second and final meeting held on 7th July, 1967 unanimously recommended enhancement in the rate of Employers' Special Contribution in the implemented areas from 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent of the Employers' total wage bill with effect from 1st April, 1968. The Standing Committee and the Corporation at their meetings held on 16/17th and 18th November, 1967 adopted the recommendations of the Sub-Committee. The increase in the rate has since been notified by the Central Government vide No. 1/1/68.HI dated the 12th January, 1968 and incorporated in the Budget Estimates on the assumption that the new rate will come into force with effect from 1st April, 1968. This is expected to bring an additional revenue of Rs. 2.42 crores which has been included in the Budget Estimates 1968-69.

(b) An amount of Rs. 5.72 lacs has been included in the Budget Estimates for the year 1968-69 under the head 'State Governments' share towards medical Benefits initially incurred by the Corporation'. This represents recovery of the State Governments' share of the total expenditure likely to be incurred by the Corporation on the administration of medical care to the insured persons and their families in Delhi during 1967-68.

Other heads of revenue

17. A sum of about Rs. 41.08 lacs is expected to be earned as interest on the investment of the General Cash Balance and Rs. 10.69 lacs as rent of which a sum of Rs. 10 lacs is expected to be recovered for the Hospital/Dispensary buildings owned by the Corporation, Rs. 5,000 from the Directorate (Medical) Delhi and the balance of Rs. 64,000 from the employees of the Corporation to whom the surplus accommodation available in the buildings owned by the Corporation has been let out or is likely to be let out for residential purposes.

EXPENDITURE

18. The increased provision under the various heads in the Budget Estimates for the year 1968-69 as compared to corresponding provision in the Revised Estimates for the year 1967-68 is mainly due to:—

- (i) the extension of medical care to the families of insured persons.
- (ii) the extension of the scheme to new areas; and
- (iii) the operation of the Scheme in areas where the implementation was brought about during the year 1967-68 for a full year.

19. *Medical Benefits.*—(a) The provision of Rs. 1,261.45 lacs made in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69, represents the total expenditure likely to be incurred by the Corporation on medical care to 34,79,000 insured employees and an equal number of units of their families, as detailed in Appendix-I. The average expenditure, on medical care per insured person, varies from State to State. This provision includes the expenditure of Rs. 52.90 lacs estimated to be incurred directly by the Corporation for providing medical care to insured persons and their families in Delhi.

The increased provision in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69 over the Revised Estimates for 1967-68 is due to additional coverage. Besides better and extensive hospitalisation facilities with the construction and functioning of hospitals exclusively for insured persons in various states also account for the higher provision.

(b) *Expenditure on Health Education Scheme.*—Health Education Scheme envisages the implementation of programme of Health Education for the insured persons under Section 19 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. It is proposed to set up a central unit at the Headquarters of the Corporation together with two field units at two pilot centres, one each in the areas covered by the panel and the service systems, and where the medical care has been extended to the families of the insured persons. The expenditure likely to be incurred on the two field units is proposed to be charged to 'Benefits' while the expenditure on the central unit at the Headquarters will be a part of the Administrative Expenditure.

A provision of Rs. 2.31 lacs was made in the Budget Estimates for the year 1967-68 assuming that the Health Education Scheme would be introduced during the year. However, the Scheme is now likely to be started at the end of the year 1967-68 for which a token provision of Rs. 15,000 has been made in Revised Estimates 1967-68 and a sum of Rs. 1.15 lacs has been provided in Budget Estimates 1968-69 under this head.

20. *Cash Benefits.*—Provision made for the various cash benefits is based mainly on the trend of actuals for the first 8 months of the year 1967-68. Due allowance has been made for the commencement of benefit periods in new areas. The capitalised values of

the total liabilities of the permanent (partial and total) Disablement and Dependents' Benefits already arisen expected to arise out of the employment injuries occurring in the course of the year have also been provided for.

21. *Administration Expenses*.—The Administration Expenses have been exhibited under two heads, viz., (A) Superintendence, and (B) Field Work. Subject to the remarks in para 7(b), the head 'A-Superintendence' embraces Administrative Expenditure relating to the Headquarters and the Regional Offices while 'B-Field Work' covers similar expenditure pertaining to the Local and Inspection offices.

22. (a) Provision on account of pay and allowances has been made for the posts which have already been sanctioned as also for posts required for certain new centres.

(b) A total provision of Rs. 3,17,82,600 has been made in the Budget for the year 1968-69 for administration expenses which works out *pro-rata* to about Rs. 9.32 per insured employee per annum, against Rs. 9.12 per insured employee per annum in the Revised Estimates of the current year. The increase is mainly due to upward revision of rates of Dearness Allowance sanctioned by the Central Government for its own staff during the current year & which are adopted *mutatis mutandis* in the Corporation.

These estimates do not include additional expenditure due to the upward revision of Dearness Allowance announced by the Central Government in December, 1967.

(c) A statement showing details of the provision made under the head 'Allowances and Honoraria' is attached *vide* Statement 'C'.

23. Contingencies (both under -Superintendence and B-Field Work) and 'C'-Other charges.

The various sub-heads under which provision has been made are self explanatory.

24. *Capital Expenditure*.—(a) *Office buildings (including staff quarters)*.—A sum of Rs. 60 lacs has been provided in the year 1968-69 to cover the cost of plots of land expected to be purchased/acquired in various places and construction of office buildings (including staff quarters).

(b) *Hospitals & Dispensaries and Equipment*.—A provision of Rs. 450 lacs has been made in the Budget Estimates for the year 1968-69 for construction of Hospitals and Dispensaries and Rs. 50 lacs for equipment of Hospitals. The expenditure has been estimated on the basis of requirements intimated by the various State Governments and sanctions accorded by the Corporation to the construction of Hospitals and Dispensaries etc.

(c) *Staff Car*.—A sum of Rs. 44,000 has been provided in Budget Estimates 1968-69 for the purchase of staff cars.

26. *Cash Balance*.—(a) During the year 1967-68, the revenue deficit is now estimated to be Rs. 91,73,700 as against the surplus of Rs. 2,54,000 originally estimated. Funds amounting to Rs. 457 lacs will be required during the year 1967-68 for Capital Expenditure.

(b) In regard to the construction of hospitals and dispensaries as also of the offices and staff quarters for the employees of the Corporation, the total amount of estimates sanctioned so far has exceeded the total accumulated surplus of the Corporation. In November, 1966, however, the Corporation took a decision that the Director General may continue sanctioning capital construction even without being backed by available funds and should come up to the Corporation later when the necessity for funds for payment for construction arises.

A revenue surplus of Rs. 27.19 lacs has been estimated during the year 1968-69. Since a sum of Rs. 560.44 lacs has been provided for meeting capital outgo during 1968-69 additional cash funds to the extent of Rs. 533.25 lacs will be required for disbursement during the next year. Even after taking into account the securities and investments maturing during 1968-69 (Rs. 128 lacs) there will be a substantial short-fall. This can be met to the extent of Rs. 237 lacs by desisting from investing the moneys on behalf of various funds and transferring in lieu thereof securities of equivalent amount presently held under General Cash balances to the credit of these funds. Besides, the Corporation will have to be extra careful to examine requests from State Governments for funds required for capital projects.

All the same, to the extent the Actual Cash Balance falls short of our actual requirements towards meeting the cost of capital projects, the Corporation will have to unload some of its holdings of securities at a loss or to raise loans thereon during the year 1968-69 as it would not be desirable particularly in the case of construction works already commenced to halt them for want of finance. A NOTE indicating the ways and means position of the resources of the Corporation *vis-a-vis* expenditure on capital construction based on

the Revised Estimates 1967-68 and Budget Estimates 1968-69 together with the observation of the Finance Representative on the Corporation is attached.

27. The closing cash balance in current account and in hand is expected to be as under:—

31st March, 1968	Rs. 1,62,14,761
31st March, 1969	Rs. 1,89,60,261

V. R. NATESAN,

Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation,

NOTE ON THE WAYS AND MEANS POSITION OF THE RESOURCES OF THE CORPORATION
vis-a-vis EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

A notification dated 12th January, 1968 has already been issued by the Central Government (as follows) notifying their intention to raise the Employers' Special Contribution from 2½ per cent to 3 per cent of the total wage bill of the employers after the expiry of two months. In case the contribution is raised with effect from 1st April, 1968, the receipt on this account will go up from July 1968 onwards. This has already been taken into account while framing our Budget Estimates for the year 1968-69 and the position explained therein.

2. The position of the Cash Balance of the Corporation for the year 1967-68 and 1968-69 would be as under:—

	Amount in lacs.
General Cash Balance at the close of year (investment) 1966-67	Rs. 1214
Less : Amount to be met for capital expenditure during the year 1967-68 (Revised Estimates)	Rs. 457
Less : Estimated revenue deficit during 1967-68 (Revised Estimates)	Rs. 92
Net Amount available at the close of the year 1967-68	Rs. 665
1968-69	
Opening Balance (investments)	Rs. 665
Add : Estimated revenue surplus during 1968-69 (Budget Estimates)	Rs. 27
Total	Rs. 692
Less : Amount to be met for capital expenditure during 1968-69 (Budget Estimates)	Rs. 560
Net Amount available at the close of the year ending 31st March 1969	Rs. 132

3. It may be observed that the funds to the extent of Rs. 132 lacs estimated as available at the close of the year ending 31st March 1969 will hardly be sufficient to meet our expenditure on capital account during the year 1969-70 which is anticipated to be at about Rs. 560 lacs. The capital construction commitments have so far been made to the extent of Rs. 3800 lacs as against a total of "excess of income over expenditure" amounting to 3400 lacs.

4. The increase of Employers' Special Contribution to the extent of ½ per cent as envisaged in para 1 above may be just sufficient to meet the Revenue Expenditure only during 1968-69 and subsequent years and there is not likely to be any sizeable revenue surplus. The Standing Committee/Corporation may, therefore, like to consider the steps which are to be taken to augment the revenues of the Corporation as our commitments on capital expenditure will have to be met, especially on projects where the construction has already commenced.

5. The observation on this subject of Shri A. P. V. Krishnan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, who is the representative of that Ministry on the Corporation is attached.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

(Department of Labour and Employment)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 12th January 1968

S.O. 304.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 73A of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to vary, after the expiry of a period of two months from the date of this notification, the percentage of the total wage bill of the employer constituting the employer's special contribution fixed in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment, No. S.O. 851 dated the 20th March, 1962, to the following extent, namely:—

In the case of factories and establishments situate in any area in which the provisions of both Chapters IV and V of the said Act are in force, the employer's special contribution shall be raised from 2½ per cent to 3 per cent of the total wage bill of the employers.

[No. F. 1/1/68-HI.]

Sd./- DALJIT SINGH,
Under Secy.

EXTRACTS FROM THE NOTE OF SHRI A. P. V. KRISHNAN JOINT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF FINANCE ON THE REVISED ESTIMATES 1967-68 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES 1968-69 OF THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION.

Capital Expenditure

The Budget for the next year provides for a sum of Rs. 5 crores under Capital Investment on buildings of hospitals. According to the figures shown by Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer during the discussion, the resources already available from the accumulated surpluses in the past would mostly be required for the commitments already sanctioned and the available free resources as on 30th September 1967 were only of the order of Rs. 72 lakhs for undertaking fresh commitments. As revenue deficit is anticipated in the current year and even with the enhancement of special contribution, there will be only a nominal surplus in 1968-69, it would not be prudent to commit the Corporation to additional capital expenditure without ensuring adequate resources for financing them. In my view, the provision for the next year should be limited to the actual disbursements expected on account of the commitments already sanctioned. Further commitments should be sanctioned by the Corporation only after taking adequate steps either to economise wherever possible on items of Revenue expenditure, particularly administrative, or ensuring additional revenue by reason of further increase in the special contribution. This matter would require urgent attention as the present authority given to the Director General to enter into additional commitments without enough resources in sight, would lead to a difficult financial position after 18 months to 2 years and it may be difficult to complete all the projects which are taken up for execution in the intervening period.

Sd./- A. P. V. KRISHNAN,
Joint Secy. L&R.
31-1-1968.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Revised Estimates for the year 1967-68
and
Budget Estimates for the year 1968-69

RECEIPTS

Statement 'A'

Sl. No.	Head of Account	Actuals for the year 1964-65	Actuals for the year 1965-66	Actuals for the year 1966-67	Sanctioned budget estimates for the current year 1967-68	Revised Estimates for the current year 1967-68				Budget Estimates for the next year 1968-69
						Actuals for first 8 months of the current year 1967-68	Anticipated receipts of the remain- ing months of the current year 1967-68	Revised Estimates for the current year 1967-68 (cols. 7+8)		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE :										
Contributions—										
	Employers' share only . . .	9,96,74,412	11,67,12,836	12,93,37,102	13,65,39,000	9,54,54,227	4,06,75,773	13,61,30,000	16,47,33,000	@
	Employees' share only . . .	8,87,93,177	10,39,69,964	11,50,80,309	12,20,88,000	8,20,02,379	4,38,69,621	12,58,72,000	13,21,22,000	
	State Govts. share towards medical benefits initially incurred by the Corporation . . .	..	2,74,639	3,67,000	5,16,000	3,94,390	9,38,610	13,33,000	5,72,000	
2. OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE.										
	III. Interest and Dividends	72,95,756	93,95,958	80,51,463	63,05,000	33,56,372	27,21,628	60,78,000	41,08,000	

@ This includes Rs. 2.42 crores on account of increase in the rate of Employee's Special Contribution from 2½% to 3% of total wage bill in the implemented areas from 1st April, 1968.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IV. Compensations		1,05,602	1,15,615	1,65,754	1,57,000	86,308	19,692	1,06,000	91,000
V. Rents, Rates and Taxes.									
(i) Offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters)	}	25,282	2,22,796	1,52,330	49,000	46,238	9,262	55,500	64,000
(ii) Hospitals Dispensaries and staff quarters					7,05,000	..	5,26,000	6,20,000	10,05,000
VI. Fees, Fines and Forfeitures .		3,439	6,304	2,476	6,000	(—)30,176	31,176	1,000	2,000
VII. Miscellaneous		2,00,062	2,29,878	2,12,546	2,21,500	1,99,194	39,306	2,38,500	2,49,000
TOTAL—REVENUES		19,60,97,730	23,09,28,050	25,33,68,980	26,65,86,500	18,15,08,932	8,88,30,068	27,03,39,000	30,29,46,000

DEBT, DEPOSITS ADVANCES AND SUSPENSE :

UNFUNDED DEBT.

*Employers' State Insurance Corporation
Provident Fund*

Employees' Subscription	12,12,905	14,25,912	17,55,953	21,50,000	17,60,837	9,47,163	27,08,000	22,00,000 ⁰
Corporations' Contribution	5,00,000	1,46,002	1,61,443	1,55,000	..	1,80,000	1,80,000	2,00,000
Interest on Employees' subscrip- tion	1,86,726	2,32,411	2,92,865	3,20,000	..	3,80,000	3,80,000	4,00,000
Interest on Corporations' Contri- bution	1,26,000	43,789	54,784	60,000	..	70,000	70,000	80,000
Loss amount transferred to pension Reserve Fund . . . . .	..	(-)26,36,024	(-)62,991	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT	20,25,631	(-)7,87,910	22,02,054	26,85,000	17,60,837	15,77,163	33,38,000	28,80,000

DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES :

RESERVE FUNDS.

Depreciation Reserve Fund A/c. of bldg. for the office of the Corporation (including Staff Quarters) :—

(i) Annual Depreciation charges transferred to Fund	15,420	32,590	..	62,000	..	73,300	73,300	72,300
(ii) Interest accrued &/or realised on investments	9,366	12,333	9,532	11,100	5,987	5,013	11,000	14,300

Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres :—

(i) Annual depreciation charges transferred to fund	4,968	4,968	9,884	5,000	..	5,700	5,700	4,100
(ii) Interest accrued &/or realised on investments		1,094	1,191	1,800	735	1,165	1,900	2,500

Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Hospital Buildings :—

(i) Annual Depreciation charges transferred to fund	1,56,667	3,67,959	5,50,251	5,50,000	..	10,18,200	10,18,200	8,27,600
(ii) Interest accrued &/or realised on investments	3,318	13,549	32,624	66,300	26,037	40,463	66,500	1,25,000

Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Staff Cars :—

(i) Annual depreciation charges transferred to fund	13,047	9,962	6,373	7,000	..	6,300	6,300	3,700
(ii) Interest accrued &/or realised on investments	..	2,180	2,565	3,500	1,575	1,925	3,500	4200

Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund of Buildings for the Office of the Corporation (including Staff quarters) :—

(i) Annual Maintenance & Repair charges transferred to fund	44,530	2,04,366	22,974	2,05,000	..	2,38,600	2,38,600	2,38,600
(ii) Interest accrued &/or realised on investments	10,289	8,623	16,932	25,800	11,649	11,351	23,000	30,600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Deduct :—Actual payments made during the year</i>									
	(—)10,335	(—)3,661	(—)64,314	(—)30,000	..	(—)50,000	(—)50,000	(—)1,50,000	
<i>Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund Account of Hospital Buildings :—</i>									
(i) Annual repair & Maintenance charges transferred to fund	3,64,186	7,06,212	12,39,371	15,00,000	..	30,31,100	30,31,100	24,87,500	
(ii) Interest accrued &/or realised on investments . . . . .	..	12,842	50,770	1,16,200	37,996	79,704	1,17,700	2,59,000	
<i>Deduct.—Actuals payments made during the year</i>									
	..	..	(—)1,27,680	(—)3,00,000	..	(—)3,00,000	(—)3,00,000	(—)5,00,000	
<i>Permanent (Partial & Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund Account :—</i>									
Actual Amount transferred to fund Interest accrued &/or realised on investments	73,04,700	1,07,35,850	1,20,52,800	1,38,97,000	..	1,50,67,000	1,50,67,000	2,02,67,000	
	11,11,120	13,45,079	16,93,819	22,00,000	10,78,02	10,71,972	21,50,000	26,67,000	
<i>Deduct.—1. Actual payments made during the year</i>									
	(—)49,44,989	(—)57,72,311	(—)71,80,393	(—)75,37,000	..	(—)96,51,000	(—)96,51,000	(—)1,21,22,000	
2. Gain on realisation of investments	6,494	..	..	..	192	8	200	22,200	
<i>Dependents Benefit Reserve Fund Account :—</i>									
(i) Annual amount transferred to fund	22,77,000	23,17,000	32,23,700	32,98,000	..	33,67,000	33,67,000	48,87,000	
(ii) Interest accrued &/or realised on investments	4,29,072	5,34,702	7,30,422	9,42,000	3,98,288	1,51,712	8,50,000	9,50,000	
<i>Deduct.—1. Actuals payments made during the year</i>									
	(—)8,29,368	(—)9,71,132	(—)11,93,936	(—)13,49,000	..	(—)14,76,000	(—)14,76,000	(—)19,03,000	
2. Gain on realisation of investments	5,206	..	..	..	1,430	30	1,400	400	

Pension Reserve Fund for the employees of the Corporation:—

(i) Annual contribution transferred to fund	2,61,700	2,95,000	3,50,000	3,75,000	..	16,21,000	16,21,000	16,37,000
(ii) Interest accrued &/or realised on investments	53,922	65,025	2,19,662	2,70,400	1,79,857	1,56,143	3,36,000	4,19,000
Gain on realisation of investments	..	..	2,958	..	..	..	..	..
Amount transferred from Employees' State Insurance Provident Fund	..	26,36,024	62,991	..	..	..	..	..
Deduct : 1. Actual payments made during the year	(—)20,843	(—)15,390	(—)15,736	(—)30,000	..	(—)15,000	(—)15,000	(—)20,000
Compensation Reserve Funds for the employees of the Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	5,000	15,000
TOTAL—RESERVE FUNDS	62,65,470	1,25,42,864	1,17,02,260	1,42,90,180	17,41,774	1,47,60,626	1,65,02,400	2,02,40,000

DEPOSITS :

Deposits of Securities	1,09,017	87,607	92,159	1,00,000	1,06,720	43,280	1,50,000	1,50,000
Other Deposits	3,24,080	2,68,037	6,10,431	6,00,000	44,143	3,55,857	4,00,000	5,00,000
TOTAL—DEPOSITS	4,33,097	3,55,644	7,02,590	7,00,000	1,50,863	3,99,137	5,50,000	6,50,000

ADVANCES :

(a) Permanent Advances	299	211	..	..	180	320	500	500
(b) Advances to the employees of the Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Advance of Pay on transfer	67,624	42,265	55,483	60,000	38,547	21,453	60,000	60,000
(ii) Advance of T.A. on transfer	82,509	55,754	61,316	60,000	40,648	19,352	60,000	60,000
(iii) Advance for the purchase of motor conveyances	43,708	42,738	93,172	1,00,000	75,425	24,575	1,00,000	1,00,000
(iv) Advance for the purchase of other conveyances	66,968	93,304	1,24,334	1,50,000	1,07,032	32,968	1,40,000	1,40,000
(v) House Building Advances	..	220	1,928	5,000	3,846	6,154	10,000	20,000
(vi) Miscellaneous	2,38,053	2,69,422	2,92,398	2,50,000	2,48,450	91,550	3,40,000	3,50,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>(c) Other Advances</i>									
(i) Advance payments on behalf of State Governments		3,905	4,295	3,449	6,000	2,501	1,499	4,000	5,000
(ii) Advance to the Bank for the purchase of securities		53,70,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Advance to the State Govt. or State P.W.D.'s etc. for repair & maintenance of Hospital/Dispensary Buildings		4,00,001	5,00,000	..	10,00,000	10,00,000	2,00,000
(iv) Miscellaneous		85,895	96,696	2,07,089	1,50,000	64,564	35,436	1,00,000	1,50,000
TOTAL—ADVANCES		59,59,741	6,04,905	12,39,170	12,81,000	5,81,193	12,33,307	18,14,500	11,10,500
REMITTANCES :									
Cash Remittances		29,50,09,242	36,79,60,771	39,43,40,119	..	23,68,98,040	16,31,01,960	40,00,00,000	..
Other Remittances		3,97,95,353	4,89,44,571	4,45,71,295	..	2,25,58,755	2,24,41,245	4,50,00,000	..
TOTAL—REMITTANCES		33,48,04,595	41,69,05,342	43,89,11,414	..	25,94,56,795	18,55,43,205	44,50,00,000	..
TOTAL—DEBT, DEPOSITS, ADVANCES									
SUSPENSES AND REMITTANCES		34,94,88,534	42,96,20,845	45,47,57,488	1,89,56,180	26,36,91,462	20,35,13,438	46,72,04,900	2,48,80,500
TOTAL—RECEIPTS		54,55,86,264	66,05,48,895	70,81,26,468	28,55,42,680	44,52,00,394	29,23,43,506	73,75,43,900	32,78,26,500
OPENING BALANCE		1,28,37,436	1,78,62,359	1,73,95,490	1,15,80,690	2,34,48,961	..	2,34,48,961	1,62,14,761
GRAND TOTAL		55,84,23,700	67,84,11,254	72,55,21,958	29,71,23,370	46,86,49,355	29,23,43,506	76,09,92,861	34,40,41,261

NOTE.—The detailed heads under which no figures appear have been omitted.

V. R. NATESAN,
Financial Adviser &
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employee's State Insurance Corporation,

SL No.	Head of Accounts	Actuals for the year 1964-65	Actuals for the year 1965-66	Actuals for the year 1966-67	Sanctioned Budget Estimates for the current year 1967-68	Revised Estimates for the current year 1967-68			Budget estimates for the next year 1968-69
						Actuals for first 8 months of the current year 1967-68	Anticipated expenditure of remaining 4 months of the current year 1967-68	Revised estimates for the current year 1967-68 (cols. 7+8)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT								
1	BENEFITS TO INSURED PERSONS AND THEIR FAMILIES								
	<i>A—Medical Benefits.</i>								
	Payments to State Governments etc. as Corporations' share of their expenses on providing medical treatment, maternity facilities etc.	6,96,84,320	9,21,89,254	9,86,53,422	11,64,57,000	2,24,47,698	9,07,07,302	11,31,55,000	12,07,40,000
	Medical treatment & care and ma- ternity facilities (expenses incurred direct by the Corporation)	34,88,362	36,85,782	43,52,597	44,00,000	28,18,962	18,81,038	47,00,000	52,90,000
	Expenditure on Health Education	..	..	..	2,31,000	..	15,000	15,000	1,15,000
	TOTAL—A—MEDICAL BENEFITS	7,31,72,682	9,58,75,036	10,30,06,019	12,10,88,000	2,52,66,660	9,26,03,340	11,78,70,000	12,61,45,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>B—Cash Benefits.</i>									
(i) Sickness Benefit		4,30,83,641	6,04,20,850	7,06,03,647	7,60,03,000	5,48,44,271	3,01,55,729	8,50,00,000	8,72,19,000
(ii) Extended Sickness Benefit		33,28,102	47,19,595	64,86,673	65,85,000	53,78,917	27,52,083	81,31,000	85,40,000
(iii) Maternity Benefit		24,24,141	33,71,412	37,55,036	39,99,000	25,77,442	13,46,558	39,24,000	42,00,000
(iv) Disablement Benefit		1,24,67,779	1,74,01,730	2,00,95,658	2,24,91,000	1,18,85,565	1,26,21,435	2,45,07,000	3,21,26,000
(v) Dependents' Benefit		22,77,000	23,17,000	32,28,700	32,98,000	9,24,652	24,42,348	33,67,000	48,87,000
TOTAL—B—CASH BENEFITS		6,35,80,663	8,82,30,587	10,41,69,714	11,23,76,000	7,56,10,847	4,93,18,153	12,49,29,000	13,69,72,000
<i>C—Other Benefits.</i>									
(a) Expenditure on the rehabilitation of disabled insured persons		20,072	30,008	6,060	35,000	25,963	4,037	30,000	35,000
(b) Medical Boards and Appeal Tribunals		96,496	1,30,296	1,51,660	2,45,000	1,07,646	91,354	1,99,000	2,27,500
(c) Payments to insured persons:—									
(i) Conveyance charges & Loss of wages		34,115	50,070	56,960	75,500	59,166	32,334	91,500	87,500
(ii) Incidental charges under family planning				17,715		2,61,462	88,538	3,50,000	4,50,000
(d) Grant-in-aid		1,600	6,221	80,05,500	20,25,000		20,10,000	20,10,000	25,000
(e) Miscellaneous		87,965	1,13,486	1,25,357	1,52,000	98,899	2,10,601	3,09,500	11,83,000
TOTAL—C—OTHER BENEFITS		2,40,248	3,30,081	83,63,252	25,32,500	5,53,136	24,36,864	29,90,000	20,08,000
TOTAL OF HEAD I.—BENEFITS		13,69,93,593	18,44,35,704	21,55,38,985	23,59,96,500	10,14,30,643	14,43,58,357	24,57,89,000	26,51,25,000
2. ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES									
A—SUPERINTENDENCE									
<i>Corporation Standing Committee</i>									
<i>Regional Boards etc.</i>									
(i) T. A.		25,652	21,091	20,325	44,000	13,388	16,612	30,000	40,000
(ii) Miscellaneous		1,250	3,013	2,186	4,000	409	1,591	2,000	3,000
TOTAL—CORPORATION STANDING COMMITTEE REGIONAL BOARDS ETC.		26,902	24,104	22,511	48,000	13,797	18,203	32,000	43,000

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

(i) Pay of Principal Officers .	1,19,078	1,20,923	1,23,292	1,40,000	94,209	33,791	1,28,000	1,31,000
(ii) Allowances & Honoraria .	64,824	61,861	54,311	60,000	40,663	13,337	54,000	60,000
(iii) Leave & Pension Contribution	17,140	17,397	13,591	18,000	14,894	17,106	32,000	20,000

TOTAL—PRINCIPAL OFFICERS 2,01,042 2,00,181 1,91,194 2,18,000 1,49,766 64,234 2,14,000 2,11,000

OTHER OFFICERS

(i) Pay of other Officers . .	9,61,215	11,17,186	11,89,209	13,10,000	9,12,198	3,35,802	12,48,000	14,18,000
(ii) Allowances & Honoraria .	3,38,232	5,22,037	6,08,156	7,66,400	4,62,346	2,99,654	7,62,000	8,48,000
(iii) Leave & Pension Contribution	10,872	16,846	20,875	17,600	15,406	7,594	23,000	16,000

TOTAL—OTHER OFFICERS 13,10,319 16,56,069 18,18,240 20,94,000 13,89,950 6,43,050 20,33,000 22,82,000

MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENT

(i) Pay of Establishment . .	27,04,917	30,01,685	33,00,059	36,90,000	26,34,259	10,65,741	37,00,000	40,00,000
(ii) Allowances & Honoraria .	16,39,265	23,70,576	30,70,579	33,34,000	25,12,624	10,27,376	35,40,000	39,20,000
(iii) Leave & Pension Contribution . . . . .	..	..	..	..	410	3,590	4,000	5,000

TOTAL—MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENT 43,44,182 53,72,261 63,70,638 70,24,000 51,47,293 20,96,707 72,44,000 79,25,000

CLASS IV SERVANTS

(i) Pay of Class IV Servants. .	4,96,542	5,46,385	5,91,452	6,63,000	4,67,787	1,82,213	6,50,000	6,90,000
(ii) Allowances & Honoraria. .	3,58,625	5,24,280	6,98,823	6,70,000	5,50,864	2,49,136	8,00,000	8,75,000

TOTAL—CLASS IV SERVANTS 8,55,167 10,70,665 12,90,275 13,33,000 10,18,651 4,31,249 14,50,000 15,65,000

CONTINGENCIES

(a) Postage, Telegram & Telephone Charges	2,60,647	3,01,779	3,42,804	4,00,000	2,31,066	1,53,934	3,85,000	4,10,000
(b) Stationery and Forms . .	12,02,731	8,89,660	9,07,260	15,00,000	8,43,036	6,56,964	15,00,000	16,90,000
(c) Contribution Stamps . .	1,67,319	1,79,706	2,28,775	1,60,000	96,828	1,88,172	2,85,000	2,50,000
(d) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance of Type-writers, Duplicators etc.	38,229	38,301	56,852	46,000	13,638	56,362	70,000	55,000
(e) Purchase, Repair & Maintenance etc. of Airmen equipments	4,82,365	1,46,114	2,04,714	2,24,000	83,842	1,40,158	2,24,000	1,85,000
(f) Rents, Rates and Taxes. .	4,24,335	4,26,177	4,96,656	5,00,000	3,14,153	1,61,847	4,76,000	3,70,000
(g) Furniture	71,078	35,975	44,464	50,000	14,401	43,599	58,000	69,000
(h) Special equipments for records	4,844	30,645	14,874	49,000	39,764	2,236	42,000	42,000
(i) Purchase, Repair, Maintenance etc. of General Articles of Office use.	31,875	30,987	47,184	61,000	96,476	43,524	1,40,000	80,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(j) Purchase, Repair and Maintenance of cycles	3,410	1,838	2,523	3,000	718	2,282	3,000	3,000	
(k) Purchases Repair & Maintenance of Liveries.	24,316	58,371	45,233	44,000	20,997	27,003	48,000	80,000	
(l) Books, Periodicals & other Publications	5,644	4,928	4,881	8,000	4,134	3,866	8,000	10,000	
(m) Hot & Cold weather charges.	3,342	4,473	11,730	10,000	10,171	1,829	12,000	15,000	
(n) Miscellaneous :—									
(i) Amenities of Staff	9,229	11,156	15,974	1,71,000	17,471	60,841	1,50,000	1,60,000	
(2) Miscellaneous	1,06,572	1,04,652	1,14,818		71,688				
(p) Repair & Maintenance of staff cars	12,267	15,266	18,471	20,000	15,378	9,622	25,000	30,000	
<i>Total—Contingencies</i>	28,48,203	22,80,028	25,56,213	32,36,000	18,73,661	15,58,339	34,26,000	34,49,000	
<i>Total—A-Superintendence</i>	95,85,815	1,06,03,313	1,22,49,071	1,39,53,000	95,93,118	48,05,882	1,43,99,000	1,54,75,000	
<i>B. Field Work</i>									
<i>Officers</i>									
(i) Pay of Officers	2,08,466	2,46,781	2,88,629	3,05,000	2,39,375	72,625	3,12,000	3,50,000	
(ii) Allowances & Honoraria	55,649	98,757	1,32,312	1,62,000	1,10,454	57,546	1,68,000	1,80,000	
<i>Total—Officers</i>	2,64,115	3,45,538	4,20,941	4,67,000	3,49,829	1,30,171	4,80,000	5,30,000	
MINISTERIAL ESTABLISHMENT									
(i) Pay of Establishment	35,97,060	40,75,183	44,71,182	49,68,000	35,71,613	12,18,387	47,90,000	51,80,000	
(ii) Allowances & Honoraria	16,97,329	25,33,991	33,59,892	37,25,000	27,82,527	10,44,473	38,27,000	41,97,000	
<i>Total—Ministerial Establishment</i>	52,94,389	66,09,174	78,31,074	86,93,000	63,54,140	22,62,860	86,17,000	93,77,000	
CLASS IV SERVANTS									
(i) Pay of Class IV Servants	5,81,838	6,82,240	7,50,839	8,25,000	5,70,912	1,99,088	7,70,000	8,09,000	
(ii) Allowances & Honoraria	3,32,638	5,12,092	6,85,532	7,15,000	5,60,572	2,29,428	7,90,000	8,71,000	
<i>Total—Class IV Servants</i>	9,14,476	11,94,332	14,36,371	15,40,000	11,31,484	4,28,516	15,60,000	16,80,000	

CONTINGENCIES.

(a) Postage, Telegram & Telephone charges	1,35,045	1,23,883	1,47,884	1,97,000	1,04,211	84,789	1,89,000	2,10,000
(b) Stationery & Forms	4,626	3,756	4,742	10,000	2,945	7,055	10,000	12,000
(c) Purchase Repair & Maintenance of Type-writers Dupli- cators etc.	32,038	24,072	10,901	40,000	5,024	24,976	30,000	30,000
(d) Rent, Rates and Taxes	5,27,839	6,80,906	7,28,433	10,00,000	4,85,683	3,39,317	8,25,000	8,80,000
(e) Furniture	58,714	56,434	33,338	1,00,000	20,609	79,391	1,00,000	1,00,000
(f) Special equipment for records	16,206	1,75,008	1,65,045	3,24,000	38,341	2,81,659	3,20,000	2,74,000
(g) Purchase, Repair & Main- tenance etc. of General Articles of Office use	43,750	40,150	32,680	66,000	12,116	47,884	60,000	75,000
(h) Purchase, Repair & Main- tenance of Cycles	637	6,240	3,780	10,000	959	7,041	8,000	8,000
(i) Purchase, Repair & Main- tenance of liveries	11,794	21,797	20,000	37,000	12,753	22,247	35,000	35,000
(j) Books, Periodicals & other Publications.	87	52	493	2,000	203	1,797	2,000	3,000
(k) Hot & Weather charges	4,396	6,075	6,111	23,000	5,465	8,535	14,000	22,000
(m) Miscellaneous								
(i) Amenities of Staff	343	782	509		248			
(ii) Miscellaneous	1,24,093	1,40,037	1,63,358	1,80,000	1,14,794	64,958	1,80,000	2,00,000
Total—Contingencies	9,29,568	12,79,192	13,17,274	19,89,000	8,03,351	9,69,649	17,73,000	18,49,000
Total—B-Field Works	74,02,548	94,28,236	1,10,05,660	1,26,89,000	86,38,804	37,91,196	1,24,30,000	1,34,36,000

C—Other Charges.

Legal charges	99,171	96,149	1,09,748	1,20,000	78,439	41,561	1,20,000	1,50,000
Insurance Courts	11,205	72,823	34,628	58,000	6,199	43,801	50,000	50,000
Publicity and Advertisement	4,896	7,918	12,099	38,000	4,270	35,730	40,000	35,000
Charges for maintaining Banking Accounts	7,207	8,980	8,465	15,000	6,568	3,432	10,000	10,000
Audit Fees	58,595	58,815	99,118	90,000	235	94,765	95,000	1,00,000
Health Education Scheme	..	..	..	1,69,000	..	5,000	5,000	85,000

Repair Maintenance and Depreciation etc.

(a) Depreciation of buildings for the officers of the Corporation (including staff quarters).	15,420	32,590	..	62,000	..	73,300	73,300	73,300
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(b) Depreciation of staff Cars		13,047	9,962	6,878	7,000	..	6,300	6,300	3,700
(c) Repair and Maintenance of buildings for the offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters) ..		44,530	2,04,366	22,974	2,05,000	15,421	2,23,179	2,38,600	2,38,600
<i>Retirement Benefits.</i>									
(a) Corporation's Contribution towards Pension Reserve Fund		2,61,700	2,95,000	3,50,000	3,75,000	5,163	16,15,837	16,21,000	16,37,000
(b) Corporations' Contribution to ESIC—Contributory Provident Fund		5,00,000	1,46,002	1,61,443	1,55,000	..	1,80,000	1,80,000	2,00,000
Interest paid to the ESIC Provident Fund.									
Contributory Provident Fund General Provident Fund		3,12,726	2,76,200	3,47,649	3,80,000	..	4,50,000	4,50,000	4,80,000
<i>Deduct :</i> (a) Interest realised on Provident Fund Balances		79,187	65,875	33,934	55,000	22,813	41,687	64,500	2,16,000
(b) Gain/Loss on realisation of investments		5,000	5,000	15,000
<i>Miscellaneous</i>		74	..	24,788	20,000	6	9,994	10,000	10,000
TOTAL—C-OTHER CHARGES		12,49,384	11,42,930	11,43,856	16,39,000	93,488	27,46,212	28,39,700	28,71,600
TOTAL OF HEAD-2-ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES		1,82,37,747	2,11,74,479	2,43,98,587	2,82,81,000	1,83,25,410	1,13,43,290	2,96,68,700	3,17,82,600
3. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES									
Repair, Maintenance and Depreciation etc. of:—									
(a) Depreciation of Hospital Buildings.		1,56,667	3,67,959	5,50,251	5,50,000	..	10,18,200	10,18,200	8,27,600
(b) Depreciation of Equipments in Hospitals and examination Centres		4,968	4,968	9,884	5,000	..	5,700	5,700	4,100
(c) Repair and maintenance of Hospitals Buildings.		3,64,186	7,06,212	12,39,371	15,00,000	..	30,31,100	30,31,100	24,87,500
<i>Total Head-3—Hospitals and Dispensaries</i>		5,25,821	10,79,139	17,99,506	20,55,000	..	40,55,000	40,55,000	33,19,200
Total expenditure on Revenue Account		15,57,57,161	20,66,89,322	24,17,37,078	26,63,32,500	11,97,56,053	15,97,56,647	27,95,12,700	30,02,26,800

4. EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT LAND AND BUILDINGS.

Purchase and construction etc. of:—

(i) Buildings for the offices of the Corporation (including staff Quarters)	19,34,908	51,58,311	34,87,950	60,00,000	17,59,286	24,40,714	42,00,000	60,00,000
(ii) Hospitals and Dispensaries	3,36,33,086	3,24,92,764	2,87,23,424	5,00,00,000	1,84,58,205	2,15,41,795	4,00,00,000	4,50,00,000
Less adjustment on account of M. G. M. Hospital, Bombay.	..	..	..	(—)20,00,000	..	(—)20,00,000	(—)20,00,000	..
(iii) Equipments of Hospitals	16,50,000	12,54,616	1,89,700	30,00,000	20,15,100	14,84,900	35,00,000	50,00,000
<i>B-Staff Cars.</i>								
Purchase of staff cars	60	..	..	21,000	..	42,000	42,000	44,000

TOTAL HEAD-4—EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT

DEBT DEPOSITS ADVANCES
SUSPENSE ORDINARY DEBT.

Loans.

Loans to State Governments	23,59,000	22,94,220	1,00,000	16,30,234
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UNFUNDED DEBTS.

E.S.I.C. Provident Fund:—

Payments to Subscribers	15,21,348	9,88,139	8,39,671	10,50,000	7,69,142	3,55,858	11,25,000	16,24,000
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TOTAL DEBTS	28,80,348	32,82,359	9,39,671	26,80,234	7,69,142	3,55,858	11,25,000	16,24,000
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DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES
RESERVE FUND.

Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Buildings for the office of the Corporation (including staff quarters) Investment Account

Investment during the year	54,405	7,000	52,000	10,000	9,000	..	9,000	84,000
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Deduct.—Realisation on maturity or sale of investment

	(—)11,950	(—)12,320
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Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres Investment Account.

Investment during the year	5,000	10,000	11,000	6,000	11,500	..	11,500	7,500
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Deduct.—Realisation on maturity or sale of investment

	..	(—)5,000	(—)5,000
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Depreciation Reserve Fund Account of Hospital Buildings Investment Account.									
Investment during the year .		1,28,000	1,63,000	3,82,000	5,82,000	5,88,000	..	5,88,000	10,85,000
Depreciation Reserve Fund of Staff Cars Investment Account									
Investment during the year .		12,000	21,000	24,000	9,500	10,500	..	10,500	10,000
Deduct.—Realisation on maturity or sale of Investment .		..	(—)8,000	(—)12,000	..	..	..	..	..
Repair & Maintenance Reserve Fund Account of Buildings for the offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters) Investment Account.									
Investment during the year		69,975	38,000	2,29,000	28,000	7,000	..	7,000	1,60,000
Deduct.—Realisation on maturity or sale of investment .		(—)32,650	..	(—)49,500	..	..	..	..	..
Repair & Maintenance Reserve Fund of Hospital Buildings Investment Account.									
Investment during the year		1,600	3,64,000	7,21,600	11,50,000	11,92,000	..	11,92,000	24,50,000
Deduct.—Realisation on maturity or sale of investment	(—)1,600	..	..	..	..	..
Compassionate Reserve Fund for the employees of the Corporation Investment Account.									
Investment during the year	
Permanent (Partial & Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund Investment Account.									
Investment during the year.		35,48,700	31,54,000	96,86,600	79,41,000	4,50,400	75,49,600	80,00,000	1,28,00,000

<i>Deduct.</i> —Realisation on maturity of sale of investment.	(—)82,206	..	..	..	(—)50,209	9	(—)50,200	(—)12,08,700
Dependant's Benefit Reserve Fund Investment Account.								
Investment during the year	17,27,100	18,17,000	30,53,000	26,79,000	2,98,000	27,41,000	30,39,000	39,00,000
<i>Deduct.</i> —Realisation on maturity or sale of investment	(—)65,894	..	..	..	(—)1,73,569	69	(—)1,73,500	(—)50,000
Pension Reserve Fund for the employees of the Corporation Investment Account.								
Investment during the year.	21,000	25,68,752	11,25,800	7,00,000	4,70,000	12,00,000	16,70,000	19,42,000
<i>Deduct.</i> —Realisation of maturity or sale of Investment.	..	..	(—)40,842	(—)1,00,000	(—)1,00,000	..	(—)1,00,000	..
E.S.I.C. Provident Fund Investment Account.								
Investment during the year	15,23,600	13,46,000	9,02,500	16,35,000	5,65,000	22,13,000	27,78,000	12,56,000
<i>Deduct.</i> —Realisation on maturity or sale of investments	(—)1,76,676	(—)22,77,752	..	..	(—)1,700	..	(—)1,700	..
TOTAL—RESERVE FUND	67,22,004	71,85,680	1,60,78,558	1,46,40,500	32,75,922	1,37,03,678	1,69,79,600	2,24,35,800
DEPOSITS								
Deposits of Securities.	1,03,931	1,17,141	87,129	1,00,000	47,892	52,108	1,00,000	1,00,000
Other Deposits	2,51,809	2,96,236	3,33,313	6,00,000	2,36,340	1,63,660	4,00,000	5,00,000
TOTAL—DEPOSITS	3,55,740	4,13,377	4,20,442	7,00,000	2,84,232	2,15,768	5,00,000	6,00,000
ADVANCES								
(a) <i>Permanent Advances</i>	1,540	1,561	1,265	2,000	1,325	675	2,000	3,000
(b) <i>Advances to employees of the Corporation :—</i>								
(i) Advance of pay on transfer	61,103	744,915	64,036	60,000	33,657	26,343	60,000	60,000
(ii) Advance of T.A. on transfer	83,130	56,946	72,978	60,000	48,470	11,530	60,000	60,000
(iii) Advance for the purchase of motor conveyances	40,027	1,47,676	1,45,374	2,00,000	1,16,125	83,875	2,00,000	2,00,000
(iv) Advance for the purchase of other conveyances	91,163	1,25,816	1,44,066	2,00,000	1,47,470	12,530	1,60,000	2,00,000
(v) House Building Advances.	4,500	14,900	29,520	1,00,000	9,780	40,220	50,000	75,000
(vi) Miscellaneous	2,49,407	2,95,825	3,22,430	3,25,000	2,49,733	1,00,267	3,50,000	3,75,000

(b) *Cash Balances*

(i) Cash in hand	:	}	1,78,62,359	1,73,95,490	2,34,48,961	1,72,76,036	4,53,56,395	(—)2,91,41,634	1,62,14,761	1,89,60,261
(ii) Cash with Bankers	:									
GRAND TOTAL	:		55,84,23,700	67,84,11,254	72,55,21,958	29,71,23,370	46,86,49,355	29,23,43,506	76,09,92,861	34,40,41,261

N.B. The detailed heads under which no figures appear have been omitted.

V. R. NATESAN,
Financial Adviser &
Chief Accounts Officer
Employees' State Insurance Corporation

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March 1968 (Revised Estimates)

EXPENDITURE

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March 1967 (Rupees)

INCOME							
Actuals 1966-67	Head of Account	Amount	Amount	Actuals 1966-67	Head of Account	Amount	Amount
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
	By Contributions:—				I. BENEFITS TO INSURED PERSONS AND THEIR FAMILIES		
12,93,37,103	Employers' Share only .	13,01,30,000			A. Medical Benefits.		
11,50,80,309	Employees' Share only .	14,68,72,000		9,86,53,482	(i) Payments to State Govts., etc. as Cor- poration's share of their expenses on providing medical treatment, maternity facilities etc. .	11,31,55,000	
24,44,17,412	TOTAL CONTRIBUTION .		26,20,02,000				
3,67,000	State Govts.' share towards medical benefit initially incurred by the Corpora- tion.	13,33,000	13,33,000				
	Other Heads of Revenue				(ii) Medical treat- ment & care & maternity facilities (expenses incurred direct by the Cor- poration) .	47,00,000	
1,80,51,463	Interest & Dividends .	60,75,000			(iii) Expenditure on Health Education Scheme .	15,000	
1,16,57,754	Compensations .	1,06,000					
1,15,23,330	Rents, Rates of Taxes .	5,80,500			TOTAL—A—MEDICAL BENEFITS .		11,78,70,000
2,24,76	Fees, Fines & Forfeiture .	1,000					
2,12,545	Miscellaneous .	2,38,500					
			70,04,000				
85,84,568	TOTAL—OTHERHEADS OF REVENUE			10,30,06,019			
					B. Cash Benefits		
				7,06,03,647	(1) Sickness Benefit	8,50,00,000	
				64,66,673	(2) Extended Sickness Benefit .	81,31,000	

37,55,036	(3) Maternity Benefit	39,24,000	
2,00,95,658	(4) Disablement Benefit	2,45,07,000	
32,28,700	(5) Dependant's Benefit	33,67,000	
10,41,69,714	TOTAL—B—CASH BENEFITS	12,49,29,000	
6,060	C.—Other Benefits		
	(a) Expenditure on rehabilitation of disabled insured persons	30,000	
1,51,660	(b) Medical Boards & Appeal Tribunals	1,99,000	
74,675	(c) Payment to Insured Persons	4,41,500	
80,05,500	(d) Grant-in-aid	20,10,000	
1,25,357	(e) Miscellaneous	3,09,500	
83,63,262	TOTAL—C—CASH BENEFITS	29,90,000	
21,55,38,985	TOTAL—BENEFITS TO INSURED PERSONS & THEIR FAMILIES	24,57,89,000	

2. ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

	A—Superintendence.		
22,611	1. Corporation, Standing Committee, Regional Board etc.	32,000	
1,91,194	2. Principal Officers	2,14,000	
18,18,240	3. Other Officers	20,33,000*	
63,70,638	4. Ministerial Establishment	72,44,000*	
12,90,275	5. Class IV Servants	14,50,000*	
25,56,213	6. Contingencies	34,26,000	
1,22,49,071	TOTAL—A—SUPERINTENDENCE	1,43,99,000	

(—)33,934	Less interest realised on investments of Provident Fund balances	(—)64,500	
	Compassionate Reserve Fund for Employees' of the Corporation	5,000	
24,788	Miscellaneous	10,000	
11,43,856	TOTAL—C—OTHER CHARGES		28,39,700
2,43,98,587	TOTAL HEAD—2—ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES		2,96,68,700
	3.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES		
5,50,251	(a) Depreciation of Hospital Buildings	10,18,200	
9,884	(b) Depreciation of Equipments in Hospitals and examination centres	5,700	
12,39,371	(c) Repair & Maintenance of Hospital Buildings	30,31,100	
17,99,506	TOTAL HEAD—3—HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES		40,55,000
24,17,37,078	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT		27,95,12,700
1,16,31,902	To excess of income over expenditure carried over to Balance Sheet.		
25,33,68,980	GRAND TOTAL:—	27,95,12,700	25,33,68,980
	GRAND TOTAL:—		27,95,12,700

*This excludes expenditure on additional Dearness Allowance sanctioned by the Central Government w.e.f. 1st Nov., 1967 which is estimated to be Rs. 1.80 lacs.

V. R. NATESAN,
Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 1968 (Revised Estimates)

Actuals 1966-67	Liabilities	Amount	Amount	Actuals 1966-67	Assets	Amount	Amount
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Balance of excess of income over expenditure</i>				<i>Land and Buildings</i>		
					(A) <i>Buildings for offices of the Corporation including staff qrs).</i>		
33,92,56,614	As per last balance sheet .	35,08,33,516		1,08,81,886	As per last balance sheet .	1,63,69,836	
1,16,31,902	Accumulations during the year (—)	91,73,700		54,87,950	Additions during the year	42,00,000	
35,08,88,516			34,17,14,816	1,63,69,836			2,05,69,836
	<i>Permanent (Partial & Total) Disablement Benefit Re- serve Fund</i>				(B) <i>Hospitals & Dispensaries</i>		
3,50,25,762	As per last balance sheet .	4,15,91,983		14,75,54,123	As per last balance sheet .	17,62,77,547	
1,20,52,800	Provision made during the year	1,50,67,000		2,87,23,424	Additions during the year	3,80,00,000	
16,93,819	Interest received from in- vestment	21,50,200		17,62,77,547			21,42,77,547
4,87,72,381		5,88,09,183			<i>Equipments for Hospitals etc.</i>		
71,80,398	Less payments made during the year	96,51,000	4,91,58,183	56,95,424	As per last balance sheet .	58,85,124	
4,15,91,983				1,89,700	Additions during the year	35,00,000	
	<i>Dependants' Benefit Reserve Funds</i>			58,85,124			93,85,124
1,32,71,018	As per last balance sheet .	1,60,36,205		84,149	As per last balance sheet .	84,149	
32,28,700	Provision made during the year	33,67,000		..	Add Payments made during the year	42,000	
7,30,423	Interest received from in- vestments	8,51,400		84,149			1,26,149
1,72,30,141		2,02,54,605					

11,93,936	Less Payments made during the year	14,76,000					
1,60,36,205			1,87,78,605		<i>Permanent Advances to the Heads of offices of the Corporation</i>		
	<i>Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund</i>			21,816	As per last balance sheet	23,081	
				1,265	Add Payments made during the year	2,000	
71,30,227	As per last balance sheet	84,92,610		23,081		25,081	
	Add Amount credited during the yr. . . . .			..	Less Recoveries made during the year	500	
1,55,953	Employees' Subscription	27,08,000					
1,61,443	Corporation's Contribution	1,80,000		23,081			24,581
3,47,649	Interest on Employees' and Corporation's Shares	4,50,000			<i>Advance of pay on transfer to the Employees of the Corporation</i>		
93,95,272		1,18,30,610					
8,39,671	Less Payments made during the year	11,25,000		10,258	As per last balance sheet	18,811	
85,55,691			1,07,05,610	64,036	Add Payments made during the year	60,000	
(—) 62,991	Less Amount transferred to Pension Reserve Fund			74,294		78,811	
84,92,610				55,483	Less Recoveries made during the year	60,000	
				18,811			18,811
	<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation (including staff qrs.)</i>				<i>Advance of T.A. on transfer to the Employees of the Corporation.</i>		
2,26,092	As per last balance sheet	2,35,624		19,386	As per last balance sheet	31,048	
..	Provision made during the year	73,300		72,978	Add payments made during the year	60,000	
9,532	Interest received from investments	11,000		92,364		91,048	
2,35,624			3,19,924	61,316	Less Recoveries made during the year	60,000	
				31,048			

Actuals 1966-67	Liabilities	Amount	Amount	Actuals 1966-67	Assets	Amount	Amount
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres</i>				<i>Advance for purchase of con- veyances to the Employees of the Corporation</i>		
34,008	As per last balance sheet .	45,083		2,79,282	As per last balance sheet .	3,51,216	
9,884	Provision made during the year	5,700		2,89,440	Add Payments made during the year	3,60,000	
1,191	Interest received from in- vestments	1,900		5,68,722		7,11,216	
				2,17,500	Less Recoveries made during the year	2,40,000	
45,083			52,683	3,51,216			4,71,216
	<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Hospital Buildings</i>						
2,14,095	As per last balance sheet .	12,96,969					
5,50,251	Provision made during the year	10,18,200					
32,623	Interest received from in- vestments	66,500					
12,96,969			23,81,669				
	<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Staff Cars</i>				<i>House Building Advances</i>		
54,296	As per last balance sheet .	63,739		19,180	As per last balance sheet .	46,772	
6,878	Provision made during the year	6,300		29,520	Add Payments made during the year	50,000	
2,565	Interest received from in- vestment	3,500		48,700		96,772	
				1,928	Less Recoveries made during the year	10,000	
63,739			73,539	46,772			86,772

Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund of Bldgs. for the offices of the Corporation (including staff qrs.)

3,90,770	As per last balance sheet .	3,55,362
22,974	Provision made during the year .	2,33,500
16,932	Interest received from investment .	23,000
4,30,676		6,27,962
64,314	Less Payments made during year .	50,000
3,66,362		5,77,962

Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund Account of Hospital Buildings

10,84,840	As per last balance sheet .	22,47,301
12,39,371	Provision made during the year .	30,31,100
50,770	Interest received on investments .	1,17,700
23,74,981		53,96,101
1,27,680	Less Payments made during the year .	3,00,001
22,47,301		50,96,101

Pension Reserve Fund for the Employees' of the Corporation.

44,80,634	As per last balance sheet .	51,00,509
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Miscellaneous advances to the Employees of the Corporation (Festival Advances)

1,07,520	As per last balance sheet .	1,37,552
3,22,430	Add Payments made during the year .	3,50,000
4,29,950		4,87,552
2,92,398	Less Recoveries made during the year .	3,40,000
1,37,552		1,47,552

Advance Payments on behalf of State Governments

959	As per last balance sheet .	1,459
3,949	Add Payments made during the year .	4,000
4,908		5,459
3,449	Less Recoveries made during the year .	4,000
1,459		1,459

Advance to the Bank for the purchase of securities

1,32,696	As per last balance sheet .	..
(—) 1,32,696	Add Payments made during the year .	..

Actuals 1966-67	Liabilities	Amount	Amount	Actuals 1966-67	Assets	Amount	Amount
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
3,50,000	Provision made during the year	16,21,000			<i>Advance to State Governments etc. for repair & Maintenance of Hospitals and Dispensaries</i>		
2,22,620	Interest received from investment	3,36,000			As per last balance sheet	12,79,773	
50,53,254		70,57,509	16,79,774		Payments made during the year	2,00,000	
15,736	Less Payments made during the year	15,000					
50,37,518			16,79,774			14,79,773	
62,991	Add Amount transferred from ESIC Provident Fund		4,00,001	70,42,509	Less Adjustment made during the year	10,00,000	
							4,79,773
51,00,509					<i>Miscellaneous Advances</i>		
	<i>Compassionate Reserve Fund for the employees of the Corporation</i>			5,87,546	As per last balance sheet	6,02,164	
				2,21,707	Add Payments made during the year	2,50,000	
	Provision made during the year	5,000	5,000	8,09,253		8,52,164	
	Deposits of securities e.g. Contractors			2,07,089	Less Receipts during the year	1,00,000	
							7,52,164
82,401	As per last balance sheet	87,432		6,02,164			
92,159	Add Deposits during the year	1,50,000			<i>Loans granted to State Govts.</i>		
1,74,560		2,37,432		72,69,766	As per last balance sheet	73,69,766	
87,128	Less Deposits repaid during the year	1,00,000		1,00,000	Add Payments made during the year		
87,432				73,69,766			73,69,766
			1,37,432				

Actuals 1966-67	Liabilities	Amount	Amount	Actuals 1966-67	Assets	Amount	Amount
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
				5,000	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investment.		
				33,900			
					(c) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Hospital Buildings</i>		
				3,35,500	As per last balance sheet .	7,17,500	
				3,82,000	Add Investment made during the year	5,88,000	
				7,17,500			13,05,500
					(d) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Staff Cars</i>		
				42,000	As per last balance sheet .	54,000	
				24,000	Add Investment made during the year	10,500	
				66,000			64,500
				12,000	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investment.		
				54,000			
					(e) <i>Repair & Maintenance Reserve Fund of Bldgs. for the offices of the Cor- poration (including staff qrs.)</i>		
				1,81,727	As per last balance sheet .	3,61,227	
				2,29,000	Add Investments made during the year . . .	7,000	
				4,10,727			3,68,227

49,500	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investments.		
<u>3,61,227</u>			
	(f) <i>Repair & Maintenance Reserve Fund of Hospital Buildings</i>	10,85,600	
3,65,600	As per last balance sheet		
7,21,600	Add Investments made during the year . . .	<u>11,92,000</u>	
<u>10,87,200</u>			22,77,600
1,600	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investment.		
<u>10,85,600</u>			
	(g) <i>Permanent (Partial & Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund.</i>		
3,18,50,746	As per last balance sheet .	4,15,37,346	
96,86,600	Add Investment made during the year . . .	<u>80,00,000</u>	
<u>4,15,37,346</u>		4,95,37,346	
	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investment .	<u>50,200</u>	
			4,94,87,146
	(h) <i>Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund</i>		
1,29,65,701	As per last balance sheet .	1,60,18,701	
30,53,000	Add Investment made during the year . . .	<u>30,39,000</u>	
<u>1,60,18,701</u>		1,90,57,701	
	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investment .	<u>1,73,500</u>	
			1,88,84,201

Actuals 1966-67	Liabilities	Amount	Amount	Actuals 1966-67	Assets	Amount	Amount
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
					(i) <i>E.S.I.C. Provident Fund</i>		
				70,27,600	As per last balance sheet .	79,30,100	
				9,02,500	Add Investment during the year	27,78,000	
				79,30,100		1,07,08,100	
				..	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investment .	1,700	
							1,07,06,400
					(j) <i>Pension Reserve Fund for the employees' of the Cor- poration</i>		
				37,73,555	As per last balance sheet .	48,58,513	
				11,25,800	Add Investment made dur- ing the year	16,70,000	
				48,99,355		65,28,513	
				..	Add Amount transferred from E.S.I.C. Provident Fund	..	
				48,99,355		65,28,513	
				40,842	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investment .	1,00,000	
				48,58,513			64,28,513
					<i>General Cash Balance</i>		
				15,29,89,395	Investments as per last balance sheet	12,14,39,634	
				2,97,96,000	Add Investments made dur- ing the year	2,91,79,300	
				18,27,85,395		15,06,18,934	

	6,13,45,761	Less Realisation on maturity or sale investment .	7,45,96,500
	<u>12,14,39,634</u>		<u>7,60,22,434</u>
	6,14,965	Cash in hand . }	
	2,28,33,996	Cash with Bankers . }	1,62,14,761
	<u>14,48,88,595</u>	Total Cash Balance .	<u>9,22,37,195</u>
42,68,02,435	43,63,94,135	42,68,02,435 Grand Total:— . .	43,63,94,135

V. R. NATESAN,
Financial Adviser &
Chief Accounts Officer.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ending 31st March, 1969 (Budget Estimates)

INCOME

EXPENDITURE

Revised Estimates 1967-68	Head of Account	Amount	Amount	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Head of Account	Amount	Amount	Amount
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
13,61,30,000	By Contributions :—				1. Benefits to insured persons & their families			
12,58,72,000	Employers' Share only .	16,47,33,000			A-Medical Benefits.			
26,20,02,000	Employees' Share only .	13,21,22,000	29,68,55,000		(i) Payments to State Govts. etc as Corporation's share of their expenses on providing medical treatment, maternity facilities etc.	12,07,40,000		
	TOTAL—CONTRIBUTION			11,31,55,000	(ii) Medical treatment & care & maternity facilities (expenses incurred direct by the Corpn.)	52,90,000		
13,33,000	State Govts share towards medical benefit initially incurred by the Corporation	5,72,000	5,72,000		(iii) Expenditure on Health Education Scheme.	1,15,000		
	Other Heads of Revenue				TOTAL—A-MEDICAL BENEFITS.		12,61,45,000	
60,78,000	Interest & Dividends .	41,08,000		47,00,000	B—Cash Benefits			
1,06,000	Compensations .	91,000			Sickness Benefits .	8,72,19,000		
5,80,500	Rents, Rates and Taxes .	10,69,000			Extended Sickness Benefit.	85,40,000		
1,000	Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	2,000			Maternity Benefit	42,00,000		
2,38,500	Miscellaneous .	2,49,000			Disablement Benefit	3,21,26,000		
					Dependants' Benefit	48,87,000		
70,04,000	TOTAL—OTHER HEADS OF REVENUE.		55,19,000	15,000	TOTAL—B—CASH BENEFITS		13,69,72,000	
				11,78,70,000				

	<i>C—Other Benefits.</i>	
30,000	Expenditure on re-habilitation of disabled insured persons and their family.	35,000
1,99,000	Medical Boards & Appeal Tribunals	2,27,500
4,41,500	Payment to insured persons.	5,37,500
20,10,000	Grant-in-aid	25,000
3,09,500	Miscellaneous	11,83,000
29,90,000	TOTAL—C—OTHER BENEFITS	20,08,000
24,57,89,000	TOTAL—I BENEFITS TO INSURED PERSONS & THEIR FAMILIES	26,51,25,000
	<i>2—Administration Expenses</i>	
	<i>A—Superintendence.</i>	
32,000	1. Corporation, Standing Committee, Regional Boards.	43,000
2,14,000	2. Principal Officers	2,11,000
20,33,000	3. Other Officers	22,82,000*
72,44,000	4. Ministerial Establishment.	79,25,000*
14,50,000	5. Class IV Servants	15,65,000*
34,26,000	6. Contingencies	34,49,000
1,43,99,000	TOTAL—A—SUPERINTENDENCE	1,54,75,000
	<i>B—Field Work</i>	
4,80,000	1. Officers	5,30,000*
86,17,000	2. Ministerial Establishment.	93,77,000*
15,60,000	3. Class IV Servants	16,80,000*
17,73,000	4. Contingencies	18,49,000
1,24,30,000	TOTAL—B—FIELD WORK	1,34,36,000
	<i>C—Other Charges</i>	
1,20,000	Legal Charges	1,50,000

Revised Estimates 1967-68	Head of Account	Amount	Amount	Revised Estimates	Head of Account	Amount	Amount	Amount
Rs		Rs .	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs .	
				50,000	Insurance Courts .	50,000		
				40,000	Publicity & Advertising.	35,000		
				10,000	Charges for maintaining Banking Accounts.	10,000		
				95,000	Audit Fees .	1,00,000		
				5,000	Health Education Scheme	85,000		
				3,18,200	Depreciation etc. .	3,15,600		
				16,21,000	Corporation's contribution towards Pension Reserve Fund.	16,37,000		
				1,80,000	Corporation's Contribution towards Employees' State Insurance Corporation Contributory Provident Fund	2,00,000		
				4,50,000	Interest paid to the ESIC Provident Fund	4,80,000		
				(—) 64,500	Less Interest realised on investment of Provident Fund Balances	(—) 2,16,000		
				5,000	Compassionate Reserve Fund for the Employees' of the Corpn.	15,000		
				10,000	Miscellaneous	10,000		
				28,39,700	TOTAL—C—OTHER CHARGES	28,71,600		
91,73,700	Excess of expenditure over income carried over to balance sheet.			..	TOTAL HEAD—2—OTHER ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	28,71,000	3,17,82,600	
				2,96,68,700				

		3-Hospitals and Dis- pensaries.	
10,18,200	(a) Depreciation of Hospital Buildings	8,27,600	
5,700	(b) Depreciation of equipments in Hospitals & Examination Centres	4,100	
30,31,100	(c) Repair & Mainte- nance of Hospitals Buildings.	24,87,500	
40,55,000	TOTAL HEAD—3— HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES		33,19,200
27,95,12,700	Total Expenditure on Revenue Account		30,02,26,800
..	To excess of Income over expenditure carried over to Balance Sheet		27,19,200
27,95,12,700	GRAND TOTAL .		30,29,46,000

*This excludes expenditure on additional Dearness Allowance sanctioned by the Central Government with effect from 1st November, 1967 which is estimated to be Rs. 5.56 lacs.

V. R. NATESAN,
Financial Adviser &
Chief Accounts Officer
Employees State Insurance Corporation

Balance Sheet as on 31st March 1969 (Budget Estimates)

Revised Estimates 1967-68	Liabilities	Amount	Amount	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Assets	Amount	Amount
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Balance of Excess of Income over Expenditure</i>				<i>Lands and Buildings</i>		
35,08,88,5136	As per last balance sheet	34,17,14,816			(a) Buildings for the offices of the D. Corporation (including staff quarters).		
(—) 91,73,700	Accumulations during the year.	27,19,200		1,63,69,836	As per last balance sheet	2,05,69,836	
34,17,14,816	Permanent (Partial & Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund.		34,44,34,016	42,00,000	Additions during the year.	60,00,000	
				2,05,69,836			2,65,69,836
4,15,91,983	As per last balance sheet	4,91,58,183			(b) Hospitals & Dispensaries		
1,50,67,000	Provision made during the year.	2,02,67,000		17,62,77,547	As per last balance sheet	21,42,77,547	
21,50,200	Interest received from investment	26,89,200		3,80,00,000	Additions during the year.	4,50,00,000	
5,88,09,183		7,21,14,383		21,42,77,547			25,92,77,547
96,51,000	Less Payments made during the year.	1,21,22,000			(c) Equipments for Hospitals.		
4,91,58,183	Dependants' Benefit Reserve Fund		5,99,92,383	58,85,124	As per last balance sheet	93,85,124	
				35,00,000	Additions during the year.	50,00,000	
1,60,36,205	As per last balance sheet	1,87,78,605		93,85,124			1,43,85,124
33,67,000	Provision made during the year.	48,87,000		84,149	Staff Cars		
8,51,400	Interest received from investments	9,50,400		42,000	As per last balance sheet.	1,26,149	
2,02,54,605				1,26,149	Add : Payments made during the year	44,000	
14,76,000	Less Payments made during the year.	19,03,000					1,70,149
1,87,78,605	Employees' State Insurance Corporation Provident Fund		2,27,13,005		Permanent Advances to the Heads of Offices of the Corporation.		
84,92,610	As per last balance sheet	1,07,05,610		23,081	As per last balance sheet.	24,581	
	Add : Amount credited during the year.			2,000	Add : Payments made during the year.	6,000	
				25,081		27,581	

27,08,000	Employees Subscription	22,00,000	500	Less : Recoveries made during the year	500	
1,80,000	Corporations Contributions	2,00,000				
4,50,000	Interest on Employees' & Corporation's share.	4,80,000	24,581			27,081
1,18,30,610		1,35,85,610		Advance of pay on transfer to the Employees of the Corporation.		
11,25,000	Less : Payments made during the year.	16,24,000	1,19,61,610	18,811	As per last balance sheet.	18,811
1,07,05,610				60,000	Add : Payments made during the year.	60,000
	Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters)			78,811		78,811
				60,000	Less : Recoveries made during year.	60,000
2,35,624	As per last balance sheet.	3,19,924		18,811		18,811
73,300	Provision made during the year.	73,300			Advance of T. A. on transfer to the Employees of the Corporation.	
11,000	Interest received from investments.	14,300	4,07,524			
3,19,924				31,048	As per last balance sheet.	31,048
	Depreciation Reserve Fund of equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres.			60,000	Add : Payments made during year.	60,000
45,083	As per last balance sheet.	52,683		91,048		91,048
5,700	Provision made during year.	4,100		60,000	Less : Recoveries made during the year	60,000
1,900	Interest received from investments.	2,500		31,048		31,048
52,683			59,283			
	Depreciation Reserve Fund of Hospital Buildings.				Advance for purchase of conveyances to the Employees of the Corporation	
12,96,969	As per last balance sheet.	23,81,669		3,51,210	As per last balance sheet.	4,71,216
10,18,200	Provision made during the year.	8,27,600		3,60,000	Add: Payments made during the year.	4,00,000
66,500	Interest received from investments.	1,25,000	33,34,269	7,11,216		8,71,216
23,81,669				2,40,000	Less: recoveries made during the year.	2,65,000
				4,71,216		6,08,216

Revised Estimates 1967-68	Liabilities	Amount	Amount	Revised Estimates, 1967-68	Assets	Amount	Amount
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Staff Cars.</i>				<i>House Building Advances.</i>		
63,739	As per last balance sheet.	73,539			As per last balance sheet.	86,772	
6,300	Provision made during the	3,700		46,772	Add: Payments made during	75,000	
3,500	year Interest received from	4,200		50,000	the year.		
	investments.		81,439				
73,539				96,772		1,61,772	
	<i>Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund bldgs. for the offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters)</i>			10,000	Less: recoveries made during	20,000	
				86,772	year.		1,41,772
3,66,362	As per last balance sheet.	5,77,962			<i>Miscellaneous Advances to the Employees of the Corporation (Festival Advances)</i>		
2,38,600	Provision made during the	2,38,600			As per last balance sheet.	1,47,552	
	year.			1,37,552	Add Payments made during	3,75,000	
23,000	Interest received on invest-	30,600		3,50,000	the year.		
	ments.						
6,27,962		8,47,162		4,87,552		5,22,552	
₹50,000	Less: Payments during the	1,50,000	6,97,162	3,40,000	Less: Recoveries made during	3,50,000	
	year.				the year		1,72,552
5,77,962				1,47,552			
	<i>Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund Account of Hospital Buildings.</i>				<i>Advance payments on behalf of State Governments.</i>		
22,47,301	As per last balance sheet	50,96,101		1,459	As per last balance sheet.	1,459	
30,31,100	Provision made during the	24,87,500		4000	Add: Payments made during	5,000	
	year.				the year.		
1,17,700	Interest received on invest-	2,59,000		5,459		6,459	
	ments.			4,000	Less: recoveries made during	5,000	
53,96,101		78,42,601			the year.		1,459
3,00,000	Less: Payments during the	5,00,000		1,459			
	year.		73,52,601		<i>Advances to the State Governments etc. for Repair & Maintenance of Hospitals and Dispensaries.</i>		
50,96,101					As per last balance sheet	4,79,773	
	<i>Pension Reserve Fund for the Employees of the Corporation.</i>						
51,00,509	As per last balance sheet.	70,42,509		12,79,773			

16,21,000	Provision made during the year.	16,37,000
3,36,000	Interest received on investments.	4,19,000
70,57,509		90,98,509
15,000	Less Payments made during the year.	20,000
70,42,509		
	<i>Compassionate Reserve Fund for the employees of the Corporation</i>	
..	As per last balance sheet.	5,000
5,000	Provision made during the year.	15,000
5,000		
	<i>Deposits of securities e.g. Contractors.</i>	
87,432	As per last balance sheet.	1,37,432
150,000	Add: Deposits during the yr.	1,50,000
2,37,432		2,87,432
1,00,000	Less : Deposits repaid during the year	1,00,000
1,37,432		
	<i>Other Deposits.</i>	
3,50,102	As per last balance sheet	3,50,102
4,00,000	Add : Amount credited during the year.	5,00,000
7,50,102		8,50,102
7,00,000	Less: Payments made during the year.	5,00,000
3,50,102		

90,78,509

20,000

1,87,432

3,50,102

2,00,000	Add: Payments made during the year.	3,00,000
11,79,773		7,79,773
10,00,000	Less : Adjustments during the year	2,00,000
4,79,773		
	<i>Miscellaneous Advances.</i>	
6,02,164	As per last balance sheet.	7,52,164
2,50,000	Add: Payments made during the year.	3,00,000
8,52,164		10,52,164
1,00,000	Less: Receipts during the year	1,50,000
7,52,164		
	<i>Loans granted to State Governments.</i>	
73,69,766	As per last balance sheet	73,69,766
	<i>Remittances</i>	
	<i>Cash Remittances</i>	
6,11,000	As per last balance sheet.	6,11,000
40,00,00,000	Add: Debits adjusted during year.	..
40,06,11,000		
40,00,00,000	Less: Credits adjusted during year.	..
6,11,000		

5,79,773

9,02,164

73,69,766

6,11,000

Revised Estimates 1967-68	Liabilities	Amount	Amount	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Assets	Amount	
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
					<i>Other Remittances—Exchange Accounts.</i>		
				167	As per last balance sheet.	167	
				4,50,00,000	Add Deposits during the year.	..	
				4,50,00,167			
				4,50,00,000	Less Credits during the year	..	
				167			167
					<i>Investments at Cost.</i>		
					(a) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of buildings for the offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters).</i>		
				2,27,488	As per last balance sheet.	2,36,488	
				9,000	Add Investments made during year.	84,000	
				2,36,488			3,20,488
					(b) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of equipments in Hospitals and Examination Centres.</i>		
				33,900	As per last balance sheet.	45,400	
				11,500	Add Investments made during year.	7,500	
				45,400			52,900
					(c) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Hospital Buildings.</i>		
				7,17,500	As per last balance sheet.	13,05,500	
				5,88,000	Add Investments made during year.	10,85,000	
				13,05,500			23,90,500

(d) <i>Depreciation Reserve Fund of Staff Cars.</i>			
54,000	As per last balance sheet.	64,500	
10,500	Add Investments made during year.	10,000	
64,500			74,500
(e) <i>Repairs & Maintenance Reserve Fund of Buildings for the offices of the Corporation (including staff quarters).</i>			
3,61,227	As per last balance sheet.	3,68,227	
7,000	Add Investments made during year.	1,60,000	
3,68,227			5,28,227
(f) <i>Repair & Maintenance Reserve Fund of Hospitals Buildings.</i>			
10,85,600	As per last balance sheet.	22,77,600	
11,92,000	Add Investments made during year.	24,50,000	
22,77,600			47,27,600
(g) <i>Permanent (Partial & Total) Disablement Benefit Reserve Fund.</i>			
4,15,37,346	As per last balance sheet.	4,94,87,146	
80,00,000	Add Investment made during year.	1,28,00,000	
4,95,37,346		6,22,87,146	
50,200	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investment.	12,08,700	
4,94,87,146			6,10,78,446
(h) <i>Dependent's Benefits Reserve Fund.</i>			
1,60,18,701	As per last balance sheet.	1,88,84,201	
30,39,000	Add, Investments made during year.	39,00,00	
1,90,57,701		2,27,84,201	

Revised Estimates 1967-68	Liabilities	Amount	Amount	Revised Estimates 1967-68	Assets	Amount	Amount
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
				1,73,500	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investment.	50,000	2,27,34,201
				<u>1,88,84,201</u>			
					(i) <i>E.S.I. C. Provident Fund</i>		
				79,30,100	As per last balance sheet.	1,07,06,400	
				27,78,000	Add Investments made during year.	<u>12,56,000</u>	
				<u>1,07,08,100</u>			1,19,62,400
				1,700	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investments.		
				<u>1,07,06,000</u>			
					(j) <i>Pension Reserve Fund for Employees of the Corpo- ration.</i>		
				48,58,513	As per last balance sheet.	64,28,513	
				16,70,000	Add Investments made during year.	<u>19,42,000</u>	
				<u>65,28,513</u>			83,70,513
				1,00,000	Less Realisation maturity or sale of investments.		
				<u>64,28,513</u>			
					<i>General Cash Balance.</i>		
				12,14,39,634	Investment as per last balance sheet.	7,60,22,434	
				2,91,79,300	Add Investments during year.	<u>1,28,25,300</u>	
				<u>15,06,18,934</u>		<u>8,88,47,734</u>	

			<u>7,45,96,500</u>	Less Realisation on maturity or sale of investments.	<u>7,62,52,900</u>	
			7,60,22,434	Cash in hand and with the	1,85,94,834	
			1,62,14,761	bankers.	1,89,60,261	3,75,55,095
43,63,94,135	GRAND TOTAL	46,06,59,335	<u>9,22,37,195</u>	GRAND TOTAL	..	46,06,59,335
			43,63,94,135			

V. R. NATESAN,
Financial Adviser &
Chief Accounts Officer,
Employees' State Insurance Corporation

APPENDIX I

Number of employees and family units covered and to be covered under the scheme up to 31st March 1969

Name of place	Insured Employees			Date of coverage of families
	Date of implementation	Number already covered	Number to be covered	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA PRADESH REGION				
Hyderabad and Secunderabad	1-5-1955	31,500	..	26-1-1959
Nellimarla, Chittivalasa, Vijayawada, Eluru, Guntur, Vishakhapatnam, Mangalagiri and Peddakakani.	9-10-1955	17,650	..	26-1-1959
Warangal	15-1-1959	5,000	..	14-2-1960
Sirpur-Kaghaz Nagar	27-3-1960	9,700	..	26-6-1960
Adoni and Kakinada	14-8-1960	6,300	..	13-11-1960
Vizianagram	19-11-1961	1,000	..	18-2-1962
Kurnool, Dolaiswaram and Rajahmundry	25-3-1962	4,100	..	24-6-1962
Renigunta	29-4-1962	1,250	..	29-7-1962
Guntakal and Markapuram	17-2-1963	1,850	..	19-5-1963
Tanuku and Masulipatnam	23-2-1964	2,050	..	24-5-1964
Chittoor	3-5-1964	650	..	2-8-1964
Ramagundam	2-5-1965	1,000	..	1-8-1965
Nellore	17-10-1965	850	..	16-1-1966
Cuddapah	28-11-1965	750	..	27-2-1966
Kalahasti	19-12-1965	500	..	20-3-1966
Kuppam	26-12-1965	500	..	27-3-1966
Chirala	25-9-1966	900	..	25-12-1966
Gudur	16-10-1966	800	..	15-1-1967
Macherla	30-10-1966	700	..	29-1-1967
Out Skirts of Hyderabad	26-3-1967	5,600	..	25-6-1967
Vizianagram (out skirts)	30-4-1967	1,000	..	30-7-1967
Kothavalasa, Mancherla	Nov., 1967	..	1,250	Feb., 1968
Yemiganur	Dec., 1967	..	550	March, 1968
Sriramnagar and Vijayawada.	Sept., 1968	..	1,500	Dec., 1968
Vijayapuri and Cementnagar	Dec., 1968	..	2,250	March, 1969
ASSAM REGION				
Gauhati including its suburbs Tinsukia-mukam, Dhubri and Dibrugarh.	28-9-1958	9,250	..	28-12-1958
Jorhat	1-9-1963	800	..	1-12-1963
Chandrapur	Nov., 1967	..	1,100	Feb., 1968
Margherita, Jeypore and Charduar	Dec., 1967	..	3,050	March, 1968
Mariani, Shillong and Silchar.	Aug., 1968	..	2,000	Nov., 1968
BIHAR REGION				
Patna, Monghyr, Katihar and Samastipur	15-12-1957	16,900	..	2-10-1958
Dalmianagar, Bangari and Japala	27-3-1960	11,300	..	26-6-1960
Dhanbad and Kumardhubi	28-8-1960	16,500	..	27-11-1960
Muzaffarpur, Gaya and Mokameh	31-3-1963	5,400	..	30-6-1963
Badaninagar and Marhowrah.	30-6-1963	3,100	..	29-9-1963
Bhagalpur	26-12-1965	1,150	..	27-3-1966
Ranchi inclusive Chutia	11-12-1966	4,400	..	12-3-1967
Ramgarh Cantt. and Gomia	Dec., 1967	..	3,950	March, 1968
Baniadih and Barauni	Aug., 1968	..	3,700	Nov., 1968
Jhink Pani	Sept., 1968	..	1,300	Dec., 1968

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

DELHI REGION

Delhi	24-2-1952	84,000	..	1-7-1950
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GUJARAT REGION

Ahmedabad	4-10-1964	2,17,000	..	3-1-1965
Rajkot and Wankaner	28-11-1965	8,350	..	27-2-1966
Cambay	2-10-1966	3,900	..	31-12-1966
Petlad	27-11-1966	5,000	..	26-2-1967
Bhav-nagar	26-2-1967	10,000	..	28-5-1967
Morvi	26-3-1967	2,500	..	25-6-1967
Jamnagar, Kalol, Nadiad and Porbunder	Dec., 1967	..	23,600	March, 1968
Billimora, Mithapur and Broach	Aug., 1968	..	11,900	Nov., 1968
Surendranagar, Viramgam and Vatva	Dec., 1968	..	7,050	March, 1969

KERALA REGION

Alleppey, Ernakullam, Quilon, Alwaye, Trichur and Alagapanagar.	16-9-1956	38,100	..	18-5-1964 8-2-1964 16-2-1963 Jan., 1968
Udyogamandal	16-9-1956	6,200	..	1-2-1962
Trivandrum	31-8-1958	3,800	..	8-2-1965
Kozhikode and Feroke	12-7-1959	14,700	..	8-2-1964
Cochin and Mattancherry	3-10-1960	3,700	..	30-3-1965
Cannanore	30-10-1960	2,500	..	1-6-1966
Balipatnam and Tellicherry	30-10-1960	5,150	..	30-7-1964
Punalur Kottayam	30-7-1961	5,850	..	24-3-1966
Perumbavoor	17-12-1961	2,100	..	20-2-1966
Adichanallor	20-10-1963	2,900	..	9-11-1964
Palghat	29-12-1963	3,000	..	
Adoor, Chathannoor, Ezhakulam, Kundara, Kalluvathukal, Kottarakara, Pooyapally, Thrikovilvattam and Vettikkavala	1-3-1964	39,500	..	20-2-1966
Chalaky, Kullettumkara and Karuvannur	17-1-1965	2,700	..	27-3-1966
Koratty	25-4-1965	1,900	..	Jan., 1968
Shoranur and Ottapalam	26-9-1965	2,000	..	26-12-1965
Mavoor	21-8-1966	2,500	..	20-11-1966
Navaikulam	4-9-1966	850	..	4-12-1966
Veliyam and Ummannur	25-6-1967	1,350	..	24-9-1967
Kayamkulam, Melila and Mynagappally.	Sept., 1968	..	9,700	Dec., 1968
Pullur and Thodiyoore	Dec., 1968	..	2,950	March, 1969

MADHYA PRADESH REGION

Indore	23-1-1955	61,400	..	26-1-1959
Gwalior				
Ujjain and Ratlam				
Burhanpur	2-9-1956	4,500	..	15-2-1959
Jabalpur	29-9-1957	5,600	..	26-1-1959
Bhopal and Nagda	27-9-1959	6,000	..	27-12-1959
Rajnandgaon	25-9-1960	3,900	..	25-12-1960
Mandsour and Dewas	27-8-1961	3,450	..	26-11-1961
Banmore	29-10-1961	600	..	28-1-1962
Satna	23-12-1961	3,600	..	4-3-1962
Raigarh and Raipur	28-1-1962	2,600	..	29-4-1962
Nandini Road and Kumhari	Nov., 1967	..	2,600	Feb., 1968
Korba	Dec., 1967	..	750	March, 1968
Katni and Amlai	Aug., 1968	..	4,100	Nov., 1968
Nepa Nagar, Kymore and Itarsi	Oct., 1968	..	6,900	Jan., 1969

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
MADRAS REGION					
Coimbatore and its Suburbs	23-1-1955	} 77,000	..	March, 1968	
P.N. Palyam and Peelamedu	28-2-1960				
Madras City	20-11-1955				
Its suburbs and Red-Hills	1-10-1961				
Madurai, V. S. Puram Tuticorn and Thirunagar	24-2-1963	} 1,00,000	..	March, 1968	
Salem, Udumalpet and Tirpur	28-10-1956				
Mettur	30-11-1958				
Sivakasi and Rajapalayam	23-2-1960				
Dalmiapuram	27-3-1960	} 35,300	..	2-9-1961	
Trichy, Ranipet and Cauvery-nagar	29-1-1961				
Dindigul	1-10-1961				
Tirunelveli	26-11-1961				
Kumbakonam	1-4-1962	} 18,900	..	25-2-1962	
Pudukotta and Namanasmudram	1-7-1962				
Erode and Pollachi	30-12-1962				
Eaniyambadi	24-2-1963				
Gudlatham and Virudhunagar	31-3-1963	} 5,500	..	March, 1968	
Mettuppalayam	30-6-1963				
Shencottah and Nagercoil	1-12-1963				
Vellore and Nagapattinam	26-1-1964				
Pondichery	2-10-1964	} 11,900	..	15-8-1961	
Pallipalayam Kovilpatti and Arni	Nov., 1967				
Sempalayam, Samayanallur, Thenur and Salem	Dec., 1967				
Arumuganeri, Neyveli and Palani	Sept., 1968				
Karur, Komarapalayam and Vadalur	Dec., 1968	} 9,350	..	15-8-1961	
		} 2,800	..	31-12-1961	
		} 5,400	..	25-2-1962	
		} 2,000	..	1-7-1962	
		} 1,600	..	30-9-1962	
		} 4,150	..	31-3-1963	
		} 1,250	..	26-5-1963	
		} 2,250	..	30-6-1963	
		} 1,800	..	29-9-1963	
		} 1,800	..	1-3-1964	
		} 1,900	..	26-4-1964	
		} 10,600	..	31-12-1966	
		} 5,750	..	Feb., 1968	
MAHARASHTRA REGION					
Bombay	3-10-1954	} 6,65,000	..	{ 24-1-1962	
Bassein	12-11-1961				
Nagpur	11-7-1954				
Akola and Hinganghat	27-5-1956				
Sholapur	17-11-1963	} 23,000	..	{ 11-2-1962	
Poona including its adjoining areas	15-8-1965				
Nanded	20-3-1966				
Kolhapur	27-3-1966				
Sangli	30-4-1967	} 5,900	..	{ 22-12-1960	
Chalisgaon, Aurangabad, Barsi, Amalner, Ballarpur, Jalgaon, Miraj, Pulgaon and Khopoli	Dec., 1967				
Ahmed Nagar, Bhore and Dhulia	Aug. 1968				
Amraoti, Ballarpur and Ellichpur	Sept., 1968				
Kirloskarvadi, Madhav nagar and Nasik	Oct., 1968	} 29,000	..	{ 1-5-1961	
Khamgaon and Khaper Khara	Dec., 1968				
		} 29,000	..	{ 19-10-1961	
		} 7,900	..	{ 16-2-1964	
		} 7,700	..	{ 14-11-1965	
		} 5,550	..	{ 19-6-1966	
		} 4,300	..	{ 26-6-1966	
		} 2,100	..	{ 30-7-1967	
MYSORE REGION					
Bangalore	27-7-1958	} 99,000	..	26-10-1958	
Hubli	27-3-1960				
Dandeli	8-1-1961				
Mangalore	21-1-1962				
Mysore City	4-3-1962	} 6,500	..	26-6-1960	
Belgaum	31-3-1963				
Gulbarga	22-3-1964				
Gokak	29-3-1964				
Davangere	3-10-1965	} 4,100	..	9-4-1961	
Kollegal and T. Narsipur	18-3-1967				
Belagola, Nanjangud and Dharwar	Nov., 1967				
Haripur, Shahabad and White Field	Dec., 1967				
Bellary, Bhadravathi and Hassan	Aug., 1968	} 14,800	..	22-4-1962	
Hospet and Bangalore (Sub urbs)	Dec., 1968				
		} 7,000	..	3-6-1962	
		} 2,800	..	30-6-1963	
		} 3,500	..	21-6-1964	
		} 7,700	..	28-6-1964	
		} 7,000	..	2-1-1966	
		} 1,600	..	18-6-1967	
		} 4,250	..	Feb., 1968	
		} 5,000	..	March, 1968	
		} 13,300	..	Nov., 1968	
		} 3,100	..	March, 1969	

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

ORISSA REGION

Cattack, Barang, Choudwar, Brajrajnagar and Rajgangpur	31-1-1960	24,500	..	1-5-1960
Narangarh (Tapang)	22-7-1962	550	..	21-10-1962
Barbil	10-5-1964	1,100	..	9-3-1964
Bhubaneswar	17-10-1965	600	..	16-1-1966
Jhirsuguda	1-10-1967	1,900	..	31-12-1967
Belpahar	Nov., 1967	..	1,800	Feb., 1968
Jeykaypur and Kansabahal	Dec., 1967	..	2,650	March, 1968
Berhampur and Hirakud	Sept., 1968	..	2,300	Dec., 1968

PUNJAB AND HARYANA REGION

Amritsar, Chheharata, Batala, Yamunanagar, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ambala, Baniwala, Verka and Jagadhri	17-5-1953	72,500	..	1-11-1958
Khasa	10-5-1959	..	..	9-8-1959
Dharawal	29-1-1959	3,000	..	28-2-1960
Hissar	8-1-1961	5,000	..	9-4-1961
Sonepat	19-2-1961	4,600	..	21-5-1961
Kharar	17-9-1961	2,2350	..	17-12-1961
Faridabad	14-1-1962	16,500	..	15-4-1962
Phagwara, Kapurthala and Gobindgarh.	28-1-1962	..	..	..
Chachaq	25-3-1962	11,600	..	29-4-1962
Panipat	16-9-1962	2,500	..	16-12-1962
Patiala and Rajpura	30-9-1962	4,600	..	30-12-1962
Chandigarh	7-10-1962	3,000	..	6-1-1963
Abohar, Bahadurgarh (Patiala), Dalmia Dadri, Mathura Road (Faridabad), Pinjore and Surajpur	21-2-1965	22,200	..	23-5-1965
Bahadurgarh (Rohtak), Ballabgarh, Goraya Gurgaon, Khanna, Phillaur, Rohtak, and Sarhind	27-2-1966	13,950	..	29-5-1966
Mulerkotla, Maloutmandi, Nabha and Rewari	Dec., 1967	..	3,000	March, 1968
Nahan and Solan	Sept., 1968	..	1,850	Dec., 1968
Nangal	Dec., 1968	..	3,200	March, 1969

RAJASTHAN REGION

Jalpur, Jodhpur, Bikaner Palimarwar, Bhilwara and Lakheri	2-12-1956	29,200	..	2-10-1958
Beawar	27-10-1957	4,250	..	9-3-1962
Swai Madhopur	2-3-1958	2,400	..	2-10-1958
Dholpur and Sriganganagar	29-3-1959	3,550	..	2-10-1958
Udaipur and Bharatpur	14-8-1960	6,400	..	28-6-1959
Ajmer	30-5-1965	900	..	13-11-1960
Kotah	15-8-1965	5,300	..	29-8-1965
Kishangarh	27-11-1966	1,550	..	14-11-1965
Bhiwani Mandi, Falna and Ramganjmandi	Dec., 1967	..	2,800	26-2-1967
Alwar and Bijanagar	Sept., 1968	..	1,100	March, 1968
				Dec., 1968

UTTAR PRADESH REGION

Kanpur and Kalyanpur	24-2-1952	1,18,000	..	14-11-1959
Agra, Saharanpur and Lucknow	31-3-1957	..	..	..
Allahabad, Naini, Varanasi and Rampur	15-1-1956	30,600	..	14-11-1959
Aligarh, Bareilly including Izzatnagar, Hathras and Shikohabad.	31-3-1957	21,550	..	14-11-1959
Ghaziabad, Modinagar, Sahjanwa, (Gorakhpur) and Mirzapur.	30-3-1958	19,300	..	14-11-1959
Ferozabad, Meerut and Moradabad.	29-3-1959	25,900	..	14-11-1959
	26-3-1961	8,300	..	25-6-1962

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
hansi and Roorkee	11-2-1962	2,000	..	13-5-1963
Dehradun, Hapur, Harangaon and Mathura	31-3-1963	7,700	..	30-6-1963
Ghorakpur, Ghazipur and Sitapur	1-3-1964	3,900	..	31-5-1964
Belawali, Pipri, Sasni and Ujhani	28-5-1965	5,900	..	27-6-1965
Sahupuri (10 Villages of) Varanasi	28-5-1967	1,100	..	27-8-1967
Bahjoi, Etamadpur and Fatehganj	Nov., 1967	..	2,750	Feb., 1968
Magarwara and Makhanpur	Dec., 1967	..	3,400	March, 1968
Bamrauli, Bhadoi and Gorakhpur	Sept., 1968	..	4,100	Dec., 1968
Hardwar, Najibabad and Rishikesh	Dec., 1968	..	5,950	March, 1969

WEST BENGAL REGION

Calcutta City and Howrah District.	14-8-1955	} 3,80,000	..	1-2-1963
Areas within the Jurisdiction of Shyam- pur Police Station in Ulberia sub- division Distt. Howrah.	5-6-1960			
District of 24 Parganas	29-3-1964	2,94,900	..	1-7-1964
Hooghly (Distt.)	30-10-1965	1,10,400	..	1-4-1966
Kalyani	Dec., 1967	..	3,600	March, 1968
Asansol, Jaykaynagar and Rupnarainpur	Aug., 1968	..	10,700	Nov., 1968
Burnpur and Suryanagar	Oct. 1968	..	24,100	Jan., 1969
GRAND TOTAL		32,19,850	2,59,150	

APPENDIX-IIA

Details of Income for the Year 1964-65

Region	Employers' Special Contribution	Employees' Contribution	Miscellaneous	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters	..	..	72,99,127	72,99,127
Andhra	21,21,944	20,27,252	10,022	41,59,218
Assam	3,17,019	2,36,941	523	5,54,483
Bihar	30,35,860	16,30,021	2,588	46,68,469
Delhi	26,18,025	25,42,763	28,314	61,89,102
Gujarat	55,10,103	30,27,245	2,388	85,39,736
Kerala	25,09,414	22,93,790	7,246	48,10,450
Madhya Pradesh	34,32,440	30,13,220	29,980	64,75,640
Madras	98,94,317	91,26,531	26,094	1,90,46,942
Maharashtra	3,18,08,866	3,03,06,779	1,41,899	6,22,57,544
Mysore	53,96,562	45,79,378	16,929	99,92,869
Orissa	9,02,990	6,46,677	2,482	15,52,149
Punjab	31,34,395	29,25,451	4,844	60,64,690
Rajasthan	10,39,502	10,53,905	5,214	20,98,621
Uttar Pradesh	56,89,789	59,76,818	13,578	1,10,80,185
West Bengal	2,22,63,186	1,94,06,406	38,913	4,17,08,505
TOTAL	9,96,74,412	8,87,93,177	76,30,141	19,60,97,730

APPENDIX II-B

Details of Expenditure for the year 1964-65

Region	Cash Benefits					Total cash Benefit	C-Other Benefits	Total Benefits	Administration Expenses	Total Revenue Expenditure
	Medical Benefit	Sickness Benefit including extending sickness benefit.	Maternity Benefit.	Disability Benefit including Temporary Disablement Benefit	Dependents Benefit					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters							600	600	32,03,816	32,04,416
Andhra	25,00,000	16,42,191	1,00,234	3,87,655	96,800	22,26,880	4,494	47,31,374	5,72,489	53,03,863
Assam	2,01,861	74,848	385	64,047		1,39,280	362	3,41,503	77,451	4,18,954
Bihar	16,52,157	6,60,499	50,658	1,52,732	76,400	9,40,289	3,377	25,95,823	4,07,875	30,03,698
Delhi	34,88,362	15,77,719	14,817	7,42,365	1,26,400	24,61,301	9,790	59,59,453	6,18,004	65,77,457
Gujarat	10,75,000			1,25,759		1,25,759	94	12,00,853	9,25,942	21,26,795
Kerala	18,90,994	20,60,356	5,56,399	3,38,631	35,300	29,90,686	13,857	48,95,537	7,76,438	56,71,975
Madhya Pradesh	28,35,000	22,51,342	1,08,482	5,24,955	8,42,000	30,26,779	6,645	58,68,424	5,35,086	64,03,510
Madras	50,24,275	63,62,638	5,50,751	10,28,639	8,60,400	81,02,428	22,648	1,31,49,351	17,34,353	1,48,83,704
Maharashtra	2,59,06,179	4,85,78,812	6,69,957	35,85,395	7,52,400	2,35,86,564	84,346	4,95,77,089	36,50,153	5,32,27,242
Mysore	32,43,321	18,48,605	2,34,475	5,55,104	1,03,500	22,41,684	11,713	59,96,718	5,99,367	65,96,085
Orissa	6,98,580	3,40,270	11,014	1,79,684	24,400	5,55,368	3,105	12,57,053	1,43,566	14,00,619
Punjab	19,42,936	6,45,033	7,614	4,87,612	89,900	12,30,159	9,484	31,82,579	5,46,436	37,29,015
Rajasthan	9,00,000	3,36,201	27,809	1,19,690	68,300	5,52,009	1,827	14,53,836	2,25,436	16,79,272
Uttar Pradesh	31,88,551	31,93,770	9,466	7,83,323	2,09,200	41,95,759	8,443	73,92,753	13,52,626	87,45,379
West Bengal	1,86,25,466	68,39,459	82,080	33,92,179	3,92,000	1,07,05,718	59,463	2,93,90,647	33,94,530	3,27,85,177
TOTAL	7,31,72,682	4,64,11,743	24,24,141	1,24,67,779	22,77,000	6,35,30,663	2,40,248	13,69,93,593	1,87,63,568	15,57,57,161

APPENDIX III-A

Details of Income for the year 1965-66

Region	Employers' Special Contribution	Employees' Contribution	Miscellaneous	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters	..	..	97,71,878*	97,71,878
Andhra	24,51,789	22,22,279	11,218	46,85,286
Assam	4,73,808	2,89,306	833	7,63,947
Bihar	33,60,165	16,36,983	2,547	49,99,695
Delhi	29,23,208	26,58,264	44,097@	56,25,569
Gujarat	1,16,19,612	89,73,979	5,683	2,05,99,274
Kerala	29,43,448	27,47,678	9,049	57,00,175
Madhya Pradesh	33,51,141	28,32,178	15,858	61,99,177
Madras	1,11,06,467	1,02,04,035	23,574	2,13,34,076
Maharashtra	3,33,41,550	3,26,53,866	2,42,091	6,62,37,507
Mysore	58,60,729	50,90,387	11,688	1,09,62,804
Orissa	11,50,119	6,46,080	2,931	17,99,130
Punjab	37,06,937	33,99,539	20,014	71,26,490
Rajasthan	16,52,574	12,35,630	20,530	29,08,734
Uttar Pradesh	60,95,302	58,80,741	20,277	1,19,96,320
West Bengal	2,66,75,987	2,34,99,019	42,982	5,02,17,988
TOTAL	11,67,12,836	10,39,69,964	1,02,45,250	23,09,28,050

*Includes Rs. 2,74,699 in respect of A.M.O's Office.

@Includes Rs. 19,784 in respect of A.M.O's Office, Delhi.

APPENDIX III-B

Details of Expenditure for the year 1965-66

Region	Cash Benefits									
	Medical Benefit	Sickness Benefit including Extended Sickness Benefit	Maternity Benefit	Disablement benefit including Temporary Disablement Benefit	Dependents Benefit	Total Cash Benefit	C-Other Benefits	Total Benefits	Administration Expenses	Total Revenue Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,117	6,117	37,04,583	37,10,700
Andhra	32,36,951	18,31,220	1,11,617	3,02,935	26,200	22,71,972	7,262	55,16,185	7,28,504	62,44,689
Assam	3,65,000	1,08,323	974	33,534	16,300	1,59,131	519	5,24,650	94,450	6,19,100
Bihar	22,81,015	7,37,785	36,149	1,73,139	85,000	10,32,073	3,442	33,16,530	4,74,528	37,91,058
Delhi	36,85,782	18,06,221	11,061	7,98,438	24,900	26,40,620	8,146	63,34,548	7,09,878	70,44,426
Gujarat	97,12,722	16,68,818	1,12,422	14,12,933	2,47,500	34,41,673	13,318	1,31,67,713	11,79,009	1,43,46,722
Kerala	22,91,890	25,88,512	10,36,695	4,51,343	2,11,100	42,87,650	20,284	65,99,824	9,81,508	75,81,332
Madhya Pradesh	53,52,111	30,51,812	5,09,697	5,26,014	85,500	37,73,023	9,840	91,34,974	6,34,939	97,69,913
Madras	58,84,170	71,42,658	6,22,761	11,32,409	1,87,600	90,85,428	25,656	1,49,93,254	19,81,151	1,69,76,405
Maharashtra	2,45,56,091	2,54,73,114	7,73,208	45,56,059	4,16,800	3,12,19,181	92,797	5,58,68,069	41,58,127	6,00,26,196
Mysore	36,07,930	24,55,935	2,87,547	6,66,321	1,32,400	35,42,103	17,347	71,67,380	8,17,288	79,84,668
Orissa	6,10,000	5,06,028	10,081	2,47,655	4,000	7,67,764	3,837	13,81,601	1,73,192	15,54,793
Punjab	39,39,883	6,91,930	12,896	7,41,650	1,76,500	16,22,976	11,472	55,74,331	6,78,674	62,53,005
Rajasthan	12,56,431	3,58,126	31,832	1,99,287	55,100	6,44,345	4,026	19,04,802	2,81,498	21,86,300
Uttar Pradesh	54,43,545	40,47,453	79,894	9,83,610	1,10,600	51,60,557	9,373	1,06,13,475	16,28,872	1,22,42,347
West Bengal	2,36,51,515	1,26,72,510	2,04,578	51,76,503	5,28,500	1,85,82,091	96,645	4,23,30,231	4,40,27,417	4,63,57,668
TOTAL	9,58,75,036	6,51,40,445	33,71,412	1,74,01,730	23,17,000	8,82,30,587	3,30,081	18,44,35,704	2,22,53,618	20,66,89,322

APPENDIX IV-A

Details of Income for the Year 1966-67.

Region	Employees' Special Contribution	Employees' Contribution	Miscellaneous	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters	..	..	85,10,940*	85,10,940
Andhra	25,30,753	23,40,311	17,138	48,88,202
Assam	3,73,186	2,88,991	354	6,62,531
Bihar	34,78,734	15,90,764	1,970	50,71,468
Delhi	31,95,145	27,42,814	56,611@	59,94,470
Gujarat	1,21,69,185	1,00,06,837	41,3272	2,22,17,394
Kerala	32,82,324	31,85,856	19,700	64,87,880
Madhya Pradesh	42,36,571	36,49,602	31,677	79,17,850
Madras	1,15,37,664	1,03,12,026	25,404	2,18,75,094
Maharashtra	3,81,59,927	3,59,24,645	1,66,737	7,42,51,309
Mysore	69,48,261	54,64,509	15,359	1,24,28,129
Orissa	10,71,922	6,28,193	3,209	17,03,324
Punjab	45,24,918	42,79,457	6,673	88,11,048
Rajasthan	21,39,948	16,50,557	3,205	37,93,710
Uttar Pradesh	62,60,372	61,59,792	7,452	1,24,27,616
West Bengal	2,94,28,193	2,68,55,955	43,767	5,63,27,915
TOTAL	12,93,37,103	11,50,80,309	89,51,568	25,33,68,980

*Includes Rs. 3, 67,000 in respect of A.M.O's Office, Delhi.

@Includes Rs. 28,360 in respect of A.M.O's Office, Delhi.

APPENDIX IV-B

Details of Expenditure for the year 1966-67.

Region	Medical Benefit	Sickness Benefit including extended Sickness Benefit	Cash Benefits			Total Cash Benefits	C—Other Benefits	Total Benefits	Administration Expenses	Total Revenue Expenditure
			Maternity Benefit	Disability Benefit including Temporary Disablement Benefit	Dependants Benefit					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters							80,05,500	80,05,500	47,66,198	1,27,71,698
Andhra	56,39,732	20,60,577	86,840	3,13,385	46,500	25,07,302	8,164	81,55,198	8,09,372	89,64,570
Assam	6,28,784	1,55,253	1,400	66,672	55,100	2,78,425	452	9,07,661	1,04,546	10,12,207
Bihar	26,12,136	8,56,279	33,842	1,80,638		10,70,759	2,876	36,85,771	5,39,734	42,25,505
Delhi	43,52,598@	18,80,837	20,471	5,99,642	34,600	25,05,550	8,309	68,66,457@	8,05,090	76,71,547@
Gujarat	1,13,50,000	39,44,801	2,21,318	5,92,382	4,67,600	64,26,101	21,719	1,77,97,829	12,84,591	1,90,82,411
Kerala	26,30,000	27,40,235	11,23,196	3,63,095	1,28,300	43,55,126	20,557	70,05,683	11,07,401	81,13,084
Madhya Pradesh	39,76,103	35,34,378	1,26,626	6,36,105	65,300	43,62,409	9,379	83,47,891	6,71,289	90,19,180
Madras	72,66,961	85,98,706	6,09,938	13,71,804	1,32,800	1,07,13,248	28,007	1,80,08,216	21,94,152	2,02,02,368
Maharashtra	2,52,01,977	2,77,32,792	8,37,565	54,30,501	7,08,800	3,47,09,658	83,921	5,99,95,556	50,62,361	6,50,57,917
Mysore	36,20,000	32,84,879	3,22,496	8,88,712	1,84,700	46,80,787	18,798	83,19,585	9,30,930	92,50,515
Orissa	7,20,000	6,11,476	9,064	1,20,653	31,400	7,72,593	2,437	14,95,030	1,84,487	16,79,517
Punjab	52,15,000	8,39,645	23,440	5,84,196	3,47,900	17,95,181	16,842	70,27,023	8,03,600	78,30,623
Rajasthan	17,07,728	5,56,211	44,071	2,48,249	1,06,600	9,55,131	5,149	26,68,008	3,26,751	29,94,759
Uttar Pradesh	36,35,000	40,12,572	12,745	9,31,749	93,400	50,50,466	9,208	86,94,674	18,85,099	1,05,79,773
West Bengal	2,44,50,000	1,63,11,679	2,81,725	65,67,874	8,25,700	2,39,86,978	1,21,934	4,85,58,912	47,22,492	5,32,81,404
TOTAL	10,30,06,019	7,70,90,320	37,55,037	2,00,95,657	32,28,700	10,41,69,714	83,63,252	21,55,38,985	2,61,98,093	24,17,37,078

@Includes Rs. 43,52,598 in respect of A.M.O's Office, Delhi.

APPENDIX V-A.

Revised Estimates (Income) for the Year 1967-68)

Region	Employees' Special Contribution	Employees' Contribution	Miscellaneous	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters	..	..	79,40,000*	79,40,000
Andhra	29,60,000	28,06,000	10,000	57,76,000
Assam	4,55,000	3,00,000	..	7,55,000
Bihar	37,20,000	19,70,000	1,500	56,91,500
Delhi	34,50,000	33,00,000	17,500	67,67,500
Gujarat	1,35,00,000	1,17,00,000	45,000	2,52,45,000
Kerala	36,90,000	33,00,000	14,000	70,04,000
Madhya Pradesh	45,00,000	35,30,000	37,000	80,67,000
Madras	1,23,40,000	1,10,20,000	40,000	2,34,00,000
Maharashtra	3,85,00,000	3,94,00,000	1,19,500	7,80,19,500
Mysore	72,60,000	59,30,000	17,500	1,32,07,500
Orissa	13,50,000	8,17,000	1,000	21,68,000
Punjab	48,20,000	45,34,000	13,000	93,67,000
Rajasthan	21,10,000	19,28,000	11,500	40,49,500
Uttar Pradesh	68,57,000	72,00,000	13,500	1,40,70,500
West Bengal	3,06,18,000	2,81,37,000	56,000	5,88,11,000
TOTAL	13,61,30,000	12,58,72,000	83,37,000	27,03,39,000

*Includes Rs. 13,33,000 as State Governments' share towards medical benefit initially incurred by the Corporation during the year 1964-65, 1965-66 and to be incurred in the year 1966-67.

APPENDIX V-B

Revised Estimates (Expenditure) for the year 1967-68

Region	Medical Benefit	Sickness Benefit including extended sickness benefit	Maternity Benefit	Cash Benefits			C-other Benefits	Total benefits	Administration	Hospitals & Dispensaries	Total Expenditure on Revenue Account
				Disablement Benefit including temporary Disablement Benefit	Dependents Benefit	Total Cash Benefits					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters	15,000	..	..	..	..	..	25,43,000	25,58,000	57,94,700	40,55,000	1,24,07,700
Andhra	47,85,000	23,85,000	76,000	3,99,000	26,000	28,86,000	8,000	76,79,000	6,56,000	..	83,35,000
Assam	4,00,000	2,10,000	2,000	72,000	57,000	3,41,000	..	7,41,000	1,17,000	..	8,58,000
Bihar	23,10,000	9,50,000	36,000	1,97,000	74,000	12,57,000	3,500	35,70,500	6,41,000	..	42,11,500
Delhi	47,00,000	21,57,000	24,000	7,69,000	61,000	30,11,000	16,000	77,27,000	7,48,000	..	84,85,000
Gujarat	1,27,00,000	50,92,000	2,00,000	23,16,000	6,05,000	82,13,000	29,000	2,09,42,000	16,96,000	..	2,26,38,000
Kerala	42,40,000	34,40,000	12,30,000	5,78,000	1,37,000	53,85,000	27,000	96,52,000	12,37,000	..	1,08,89,000
Madhya Pradesh	45,57,000	40,34,000	1,10,000	7,65,000	86,000	49,95,000	11,000	95,64,000	8,14,000	..	1,03,78,000
Madras	89,18,000	1,05,40,000	6,00,000	17,73,000	1,39,000	1,30,52,000	28,500	2,19,98,500	26,74,000	..	2,46,72,000
Maharashtra	3,00,00,000	3,34,00,000	8,60,000	57,34,000	7,12,000	4,07,05,000	1,10,000	7,08,16,000	51,64,000	..	7,59,80,000
Mysore	41,32,000	33,77,000	3,86,000	10,50,000	1,36,000	49,49,000	21,500	91,02,500	10,84,000	..	1,01,86,500
Orissa	6,90,000	7,46,000	18,000	1,43,000	21,000	9,28,000	3,500	16,21,500	2,27,000	..	18,48,500
Punjab	57,01,000	11,00,000	27,000	8,93,000	2,45,000	22,65,000	25,000	79,91,000	9,89,000	..	29,80,000
Rajasthan	19,00,000	6,20,000	35,000	3,38,000	72,000	10,65,000	5,000	29,70,000	3,96,000	..	33,66,000
Uttar Pradesh	51,95,000	45,70,000	20,000	11,03,000	1,40,000	59,33,000	9,000	1,11,37,000	19,42,000	..	1,30,79,000
West Bengal	2,76,27,000	2,04,10,000	3,00,000	83,76,000	8,56,000	2,99,42,000	1,50,000	5,77,19,000	54,79,000	..	6,31,98,000
TOTAL	11,78,70,000	9,31,31,000	39,24,000	2,45,07,000	33,67,000	12,49,29,000	29,90,000	24,57,89,000	2,96,68,700	40,55,000	27,95,12,700

APPENDIX VI-A

Details of Income for the year 1958-59 (Budget Estimates)

Region	Employers' Special Contribution	Employees' Contribution	Miscellaneous	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters . . . . .	..	..	56,91,500*	56,91,500
Andhra	30,75,000	29,12,000	13,000	60,00,000
Assam	5,25,000	4,05,000	..	9,30,000
Bihar	39,20,000	20,00,000	1,500	59,21,500
Delhi	35,67,000	33,50,000	14,500	69,31,500
Gujarat	1,50,00,000	1,30,00,000	50,000	2,80,50,000
Kerala	37,60,000	34,90,000	13,000	72,63,000
Madhya Pradesh	46,54,000	38,45,000	37,000	85,36,000
Madras	1,26,72,000	1,15,06,000	35,500	2,42,13,500
Maharashtra	3,93,00,000	4,08,00,000	1,21,500	8,02,21,500
Mysore	75,60,000	65,80,000	22,000	1,41,62,000
Orissa	14,67,000	9,64,000	2,000	24,33,000
Punjab	49,72,000	46,76,000	10,500	96,58,500
Rajasthan	21,50,000	20,03,000	9,000	41,62,000
Uttar Pradesh	70,69,000	75,00,000	16,000	1,45,85,000
West Bengal	3,08,42,000	2,90,91,000	54,000	5,99,87,000
TOTAL	14,05,33,000@	13,21,22,000	60,91,000	27,87,46,000

*Includes Rs. 5,72,000 as State Governments' share of expenditure towards medical benefits initially incurred by the Corporation during the year 1967-68.

@This does not include Rs. 2.42 crores on account of increase in the rate of Employer's Special contribution from 2½% to 3% of total wage bill in the implemented areas from 1st April

APPENDIX VI-B

Details of Expenditure for the year 1968-69 (Budget Estimates)

Region	Medical Benefit	Cash Benefits				C—Other Benefits	Total Benefits	Administration Expenses	Hospital & Dispensaries	Total Expenditure on Revenue Account
		Sickness Benefit including extended Sickness Benefit	Maternity Benefit	Disablement Benefit including Temporary Disablement Benefit	Dependents Benefit					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Headquarters	1,15,000	..	..	..	..	15,22,000	16,37,000	59,82,600	33,19,200	1,09,38,800
Andhra	49,28,000	26,40,000	86,000	5,29,000	71,000	33,26,000	9,000	82,63,000	8,01,000	90,64,000
Assam	5,40,000	2,52,000	2,000	1,54,000	1,11,000	5,19,000	..	10,59,000	1,70,000	12,29,000
Bihar	25,35,000	10,36,000	40,000	3,14,000	1,35,000	15,25,000	4,500	40,64,500	6,65,000	47,29,500
Delhi	52,90,000	22,57,000	26,000	8,84,000	61,000	32,28,000	16,000	85,34,000	8,55,000	93,89,000
Gujarat	1,39,95,000	57,47,000	2,62,000	32,07,000	7,69,000	99,85,000	32,000	2,40,12,000	17,78,000	2,57,90,000
Kerala	44,53,000	35,50,000	12,55,000	6,53,000	1,90,000	56,48,000	29,000	1,01,30,000	14,00,000	1,15,30,000
Madhya Pradesh	49,59,000	41,97,000	1,23,000	10,17,000	96,000	54,33,000	12,000	1,04,04,000	10,05,000	1,14,09,000
Madras	1,13,65,000	1,01,48,000	6,37,000	22,49,000	1,95,000	1,32,29,000	32,000	2,46,26,000	29,21,000	1,27,54,700
Maharashtra	3,11,50,000	3,48,07,000	9,40,000	84,94,000	9,93,000	4,52,34,000	1,02,000	7,64,86,000	53,35,000	8,18,21,000
Mysore	45,46,000	36,13,000	4,00,000	15,29,000	2,85,000	58,27,000	25,000	1,03,98,000	12,30,000	1,16,28,000
Orissa	8,13,000	8,60,000	20,000	2,29,000	53,000	11,62,000	4,500	19,79,500	2,37,000	1,22,16,500
Punjab										
Haryana & Himachal Pradesh	58,06,000	11,27,000	1,30,000	9,53,000	4,91,000	26,01,000	29,000	84,36,000	11,32,000	95,68,000
Rajasthan	19,95,000	6,56,000	1,40,000	14,18,000	1,59,000	12,73,000	5,000	32,73,000	4,20,000	36,93,000
Uttar Pradesh	53,72,000	49,39,000	22,000	14,06,000	1,40,000	65,07,000	11,000	1,18,90,000	20,22,000	1,39,12,000
West Bengal	2,82,83,000	1,99,30,000	3,17,000	1,00,90,000	11,38,000	3,14,75,000	1,75,000	5,99,33,000	58,29,000	6,57,62,000
TOTAL	12,61,45,000	9,57,59,000	42,00,000	3,21,25,000	1,48,87,000	13,69,72,000	20,08,000	26,51,25,000	3,17,82,600	30,02,26,800

STATEMENT-'B'

List of places where the scheme was anticipated to be extended up to the end of 1967-68

Sl No.	State	Centres	Number of employees (Revised)	For insured employees only		For families of insured employees	
				Date of implementation originally anticipated	Actual/anticipated date of implementation	Date of implementation originally anticipated	Actual/anticipated date of implementation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	Sriram Nagar	750	September, 1967,]	September, 1968	December, 1967	December, 1968
		Yemmiganur	550	Do.	December, 1967	Do.	March, 1968
		Cementnagar	500	December, 1967	December, 1968	March, 1968	March, 1969
		Moula Ali	Not known	Do.	Not anticipated	Do.	Not anticipated
2	Assam	Chandrapur	1,100	December, 1966	November, 1967	March, 1967	February, 1968
		Margherita & Charduar	1,950	September, 1967	December, 1967	December, 1967	March, 1968
		Jeypore	1,100	December, 1967	Do.	March, 1968	Do.
		Digboi	9,200	Do.	Not anticipated	Do.	Not anticipated
		Mariani	850	Do.	August, 1968	Do.	November, 1968
3	Bihar	Ramgarh Cantt.	2,100	December, 1966	December, 1967	March, 1967	March, 1968
		Gomia	1,850	September, 1967	Do.	December, 1967	Do.
		Barauni	1,800	December, 1967	August, 1968	March, 1968	November, 1968
		Dugda, Barari & Bansjora	1,200	Do.	Not anticipated	Do.	Not anticipated
4	Gujarat	Petlad	5,000	November, 1966	27-11-1966	February, 1967	26-2-1967
		Bhavnagar	10,000	December, 1967	26-2-1967	March, 1967	28-5-1967
		Morvi	2,500	January, 1967	26-3-1967	April, 1967	25-6-1967
		Jamnagar	5,100	February, 1967	December, 1967	May, 1967	March, 1968
		Baroda, Kalol and Sidhpur	55,500	September, 1967	Not anticipated	December, 1967	Not anticipated
		Billimora	6,400	Do.	August, 1968	Do.	November, 1968
		Nadiad	5,200	October, 1967	December, 1967	January, 1968	March, 1968
		Navsari	8,250	Do.	Not anticipated	Do.	Not anticipated

5	Kerala	Thodiyoor	1,050	December, 1966	December, 1968	March, 1967	March, 1969
		Kulasekharapuram and Pallikkal	3,150	Do.	Not anticipated	Do.	Not anticipated
		Veliyam	800	Do.	25-6-1967	Do.	24-9-1967
		Kayam Kulam and Mynappally	7,800	September, 1967	September, 1968	December, 1967	December, 1968
		Marila	1,900	October, 1967	Do.	January, 1968	Do.
		Ummannur	550	October, 1967	25-6-1967	Do.	24-9-1967
		Pazhayakunnummel	700	Do.	Not anticipated	Do.	Not anticipated
6	Madhya Pradesh	Kumhari	1,250	January, 1967	November, 1967	April, 1968	February, 1968
		Kaymore and Nepanagar	6,200	September, 1967	October, 1968	December, 1967	January, 1969
		Katni	1,500	Do.	August, 1968	Do.	November, 1968
		Amlai	2,600	October, 1967	Do.	January, 1968	Do.
		Korba	750	Do.	December, 1967	Do.	March, 1968
		Niwar and Sagar	1,250	December, 1967	Not anticipated	March, 1968	Not anticipated
7	Madras	Kovilpatti	4,000	December, 1966	November, 1967	March, 1967	February, 1968
		Palani	1,800	Do.	September, 1968	Do.	December, 1968
		Vadalur	2,350	January, 1967	December, 1968	April, 1967	March, 1969
		Madras (Suburbs)	3,300	Do.	Not anticipated	Do.	Not anticipated
		Salem (Suburbs)	2,100	September, 1967	December, 1967	December, 1967	March, 1968
		Samayanallur		October, 1967	November, 1967	January, 1968	February, 1968
		Pallipalayam		Do.	December, 1968	Do.	March, 1969
		Komarapalayam		Do.	Not anticipated	Do.	Not anticipated
8	Maharashtra	Usilampatti	1,350	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
		Sangli	2,100	November, 1966	30-4-1967	February, 1967	30-7-1967
		Khopoli	3,000	Do.	December, 1967	Do.	March, 1968
		Miraj	2,250	September, 1967	Do.	December, 1967	Do.
		Khaperkheda	1,800	Do.	December, 1968	Do.	March, 1969
		Satara and Kanhan	3,700	Do.	Not anticipated	Do.	Not anticipated
		Nasik	1,500	October, 1967	October, 1968	January, 1968	January, 1969
		Oglewadi, Chamela and Gondia	2,650	Do.	Not anticipated	Do.	Not anticipated
9	Mysore	Harihar and Shahabad	4,400	December, 1966	December, 1967	March, 1967	March, 1968
		Belagula and Gadag	1,950	September, 1967	Not anticipated	December, 1967	Not anticipated
		Nargund and Bagalkot	2,000	October, 1967	Do.	January, 1968	Do.
10	Orissa	Jhissuguda	1,900	December, 1967	1-10-1967	March, 1967	31-12-1967
		Belpahar	1,800	Do.	November, 1967	Do.	February, 1968
		Joda	Not known	Do.	Not anticipated	Do.	Not anticipated
		Hirakud	1,450	Do.	September, 1968	Do.	December, 1968

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Jaykaypur and Kansabahal	2,650	September, 1967	December, 1967	December, 1967	March, 1968
		Berhampur	850	December, 1967	September, 1968	March, 1968	December, 1968
		Rourkela	16,000	Do.	Not anticipated	Do.	Not anticipated
11	Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh	Nahan and Solan	1,850	December, 1966	September, 1968	March, 1967	December, 1968
		Rewari	650	Do.	December, 1967	Do.	March, 1968
		Maloutmandi and Nabha	1,500	September, 1967	December, 1968	December, 1967	Do.
		Nangal	3,200	December, 1967	Do.	March, 1968	March, 1969
12	Rajasthan	Bhiwanimandi and Ramganjmandi	1,850	December, 1966	December, 1967	March, 1967	March, 1968
		Falna	950	October 1967	Do.	January, 1968	Do.
		Bijanagar	600	Do.	September, 1968	Do.	December, 1968
13	Uttar Pradesh	Sahupuri	1,100	November, 1966	28-5-1967	February, 1967	27-8-1967
		Fatehganj	1,450	December, 1966	November, 1967	March, 1967	February, 1968
		Magarwara	2,000	Do.	December, 1967	Do.	March, 1968
		Purlighar and Faizabad	1,650	September, 1967	Not anticipated	December, 1967	Not anticipated
		Hardwar	3,300	October, 1967	December, 1968	January, 1968	March, 1969
		Haldwani and Khamaria	1,150	Do.	Not anticipated	Do.	Not anticipated
14	West Bengal	Asansol	6,200	December, 1966	August, 1968	March, 1967	November, 1968
		Durgapur	24,250	January, 1967	Not anticipated	April, 1967	Not anticipated
		Kalyani	3,600	September, 1967	December, 1967	December, 1967	March, 1968

STATEMENT 'C'

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1968-69

Details of the amounts provided under the head—"Allowances & Honoraria"

Category of Establishment	Travelling Allowance			Dearness Allowance	House Rent Allowance	City Compensatory Allowance	Non-Practising Allowance	Reimbursement of medical charges	Other item	Total
	For tour including travel concession.	For transfer	Conveyance Allowance							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(Figures In Thousand Of Rupees)										
<i>A—Superintendence</i>										
Principal Officers	15.7	..	..	3.6	29.0	4.5	7.2	..	..	60.0
Other Officers	107.1	29.2	15.0	255.8	149.5	91.5	125.0	44.6	30.3	848.0
Ministerial Establishment	116.0	24.0	..	2,426.6	594.6	293.8	..	411.0	54.0	3,920.0
Class IV Servants	22.0	7.0	..	500.0	127.0	55.0	..	135.0	29.0	875.0
<i>B—Field Work</i>										
Other Officers	15.0	9.0	..	91.0	26.0	18.0	..	16.0	5.0	180.0
Ministerial Establishment	166.0	63.0	3.5	2,839.0	349.0	294.0	..	330.0	152.5	4,197.0
Class IV Servants	23.0	7.0	..	592.0	103.0	38.0	..	84.0	24.0	871.0
TOTAL	464.8	139.2	18.5	6,708.0	1,378.1	794.8	132.2	1,020.6	294.8	10,951.0

[No. 4(4)/68-HI.]

New Delhi, the 16th September 1968

S.O. 3400.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government, having regard to the location of the factories mentioned in the Schedule below in sparse areas in the State of Bihar, hereby exempts them from the payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act until the enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of that Act in those areas:—

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Area	Name of the Factory
1.	Hazaribagh	Kathara	M/s National Coal Development Corporation, P.O. Kathra.
2.	Muzaffarpur	Hazipur Kolwa-Paigamberpur	M/s Paradise Food Products of (Bihar) Ltd. Muzaffarpur, P.O. Hazipur. M/s Kamta Dal & Oil Mills.
3.	Ranchi	Khunti	M/s Bhola Shankar Saw Mills.
4.	Santhal Parganas	Deoghar Dumka	M/s Deoghar Timber Works, Caster Town Baidyanathdham. M/s Shiva Stone Crushing Industries, P.O. Dumka.

[No. F. 6(26)/68-HI]

S.O. 3401.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government, having regard to the location of the factories mentioned in column 4 of the Schedule below in sparse areas in the State of Mysore and specified in column 3 of the said Schedule, hereby exempts the said factories from payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act until the enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of that Act in those areas:—

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Area	Name of the Factory
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Bijapur	Jamkhandi Mahalingapura	Power House, Mysore State Electricity Board. The Receiving Station, Mysore State Electricity Board.
2	Chitradurga	Challakere	Binineer Basanna and Sons, Foundry, Bangalore—Bellary Road.
3	Shimoga	Tatagappa	The Indian Plywood Manufacturing Company Limited.

[No. F. 6(13)/68-HI.]

S.O. 3402.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73F of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government, having regard to the location of the factories mentioned in the Schedule below in sparse areas in the State of Orissa, hereby exempts them from

the payment of the employer's special contribution leviable under Chapter VA of the said Act until the enforcement of the provisions of Chapter V of the that Act in those areas:—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Area	Name of the Factory
1. Balasore		Chandbali	M/s. Durga Cottage Industries.
2. Cuttack		Paradesp	M/s. Automobiles Workshop.
3. Ganjam		Belguntha	M/s. Nrusinghnath Mangalore Roofing Tiles Co-Operative Society Ltd.
		Buguda	M/s. Buguda Wood Works, Industrial Co-operative Society.
4. Koraput		Sunabeda	M/s. Sunabeda Carpentry Unit, Orissa Small Industries Corporation.
		Baipariguda	M/s. Baipariguda Saw Mill.
		Chitrakonda	M/s. Balimela Dam Project.
5. Mayurbhanj		Baripada, Palbani	M/s. Durga Saw Mill.
		Baripada	(i) M/s. Kalabandi Timber Company. (ii) M/s. Mayurbhanj Textile Limited. (iii) M/s. Bharat Saw Mill.
6. Puri		Janla	M/s. Janla Wood Products Co-operative Society Ltd.
7. Sambalpur		Modipara	M/s. Utkal Automobiles (P) Ltd.
		Remed	M/s. Remed Saw Mill Unit.
		Farm Road	M/s. Neo Utkal Engineering Works.

[No. F. 6(12)/68-HI.]

New Delhi, the 19th September 1968

S.O. 3403.—Whereas M/s. Automobile Association of Eastern India 13 Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta-19, (hereinafter referred to as the said establishment) has applied for exemption under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (19 of 1952);

And whereas in the opinion of the Central Government, the rules of the provident fund of the said establishment with respect to the rates of contribution are not less favourable to the employees therein than those specified in section 6 of the said Act, and the employees are also in enjoyment of other provident fund benefits which on the whole are not less favourable to the employees than the benefits provided under the said Act or under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952 (hereinafter referred to as the said Scheme) in relation to the employees in any other establishment of a similar character;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 17 of the said Act, and subject to the conditions specified in the Schedule annexed hereto, the Central Government hereby exempts the said establishment from the operation of all the provisions of the said Scheme and in pursuance of sub-section (3) of the said section 17, the Central Government hereby directs that—

(a) the employer in relation to the said establishment shall pay within fifteen days of the close of the month to the Employees' Provident Fund, inspection charges at the rate of 0.09 per cent (zero point zero nine per cent) of the pay (basic wages, dearness allowance, retaining allowance, if any, and cash value of food concession admissible thereon) for the time being payable to the employees of the said establishment who would have become members under the said Scheme but for this exemption;

(i) the said employer shall invest the provident fund contributions in accordance with the directions issued by the Central Government from time to time.

THE SCHEDULE

1. The employer shall submit such returns to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner as the Central Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

2. The employer shall furnish to each employee an Annual Statement of Account or Pass Book.

3. All expenses involved in the administration of the Fund including the maintenance of accounts; submission of accounts and returns, transfer of accumulations, payment of inspection charges etc., shall be borne by the employer.

4. The employer shall display on the Notice Board of the establishment a copy of the Rules of the Fund as approved by the appropriate Government and, as and when amended alongwith a translation of the salient points thereof in the language of the majority of the employees.

5. Where an employee who is already member of the Employees' Provident Fund (Statutory Fund) or the Provident Fund of another exempted establishment is employed in his establishment, the employer shall immediately enrol him as a member of the Fund of the establishment, and accept the past accumulations in respect of such employee and credit to his account.

6. The employer shall enhance the rate of provident fund contribution appropriately if the rate of provident fund contributions for the class of establishments in which his establishment falls is enhanced under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 so that the benefits under the provident fund Scheme of the establishment shall not become less favourable than the benefit provided under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

7. The establishment shall submit an audited balance sheet of its provident fund every year to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner within 3 months of the close of the year.

8. No amendment of the Rules of the provident fund shall be made without the previous approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. Where any amendment is likely to affect adversely the interests of the employee, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner shall, before giving his approval, give a reasonable opportunity to the employees to explain their point of view.

[No. 11/9/68-PF.II.]

DALJIT SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour & Employment)

New Delhi, the 13th September 1968

S.O. 3404.—The following draft of a notification, which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), is hereby published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th October, 1968.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Notification

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that, for a period of two years from the date of publication of this notification, the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 18 of the said Act, in so far as it requires a register of wages and wage slip to be maintained and issued in the prescribed forms, namely, Forms X and XI of the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950, shall not apply in relation to the employees of the Madras Port Trust for whom minimum rates of wages have been fixed under the said Act, subject to the condition that particulars of such employees shall be maintained in Statements I and II which are set out in the Schedule to this notification and which shall be deemed to be the register of wages and wage slip in Forms X and XI aforesaid for the purposes of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948) and the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950.

STATEMENT I

SCHEDULE

FORM 'X'

Register of Wages

Revised form suggested for use by the Trust

Pay and allowances for the month of.....Madras Port Trust.

Item No. in the Schedule of Staff/Artisans and Labourers.

Name of the employee:

Designation:

Rates of wages actually paid:

Number of days for which pay is drawn:

Number of hours/days for which overtime is claimed:

Deduction:

Employees' contribution to Provident Fund etc.:

Wages paid:

Date of payment:

Signature or thumb impression of the employee:

STATEMENT II

FORM 'XI'

Wage Slip

(b) Revised form suggested for use by the Trust.

1. Name of the Employee.

2. Designation.

3. Department.

4. Wage Period : From To Date of payment:

5. Rate of Wages Payable :

(a) Basic Pay :

(b) Dearness Allowance :

6. Total attendance/Units of Work done

7. Overtime wages Rs. Ps.

Particulars	Amount Rs. P.	Particulars	Amount Rs. P.
A) Gross wages payable including all allowances		(B)	
		<i>Deductions:</i>	
		1. Income Tax.	
		2. Provident Fund	
		3. Rent of Quarters	
		4. Water Charges	
		5. Electricity Charges	
		6. Court attachment	
		7. Postal Insurance Premium	
		8. Fines	
		9. Festival Advance	
		10. Cycle Advance	
		11. M.P.T.E. Co-op. Bank	
		12. M.P.T.S.I.	
		13. C.T.D.	
		14.	
		15.	
TOTAL			
LESS			
(B) Deductions			
(C) Net Amount Payable (Actual Wages Paid)			
		TOTAL	

Signature of the Head of the Department.

Signature or thumb
impression of employee.

[No. LWI-I-8(3)/68.]

C. R. NAIR Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 13th September 1968

S.O. 3405.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Satna Cement Lime Stone Quarry of the Satna Cement Works, Satna and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 10th September, 1968.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
JABALPUR*Dated August 28, 1968*

PRESENT :

Sri G. C. Agarwala—Presiding Officer.

CASE No. CGIT/LC(R)(119) OF 1967

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Satna Cement Lime Stone Quarry of the Satna Cement Works, Satna (M.P.)

Vs.

Its workmen represented through the Satna Cement Quarry Kamgar Union, Satna.

APPEARANCES :

For employers—Sri M. L. Mathur, Labour Officer.*For workmen*—S/Sri K. M. Pillai and P. K. Thakur, Satna Cement Quarry Kamgar Union.

INDUSTRY: Lime Stone

DISTRICT: Satna (M.P.).

AWARD

By Notification No. 36/2/67-LR-I dated 28th July, 1967, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), Government of India, referred the following matter of dispute as stated in the schedule to the order of reference to this Tribunal, for adjudication:—

Matter of Dispute

- (1) Whether the management of Satna Cement Works was justified in terminating the services of Smt. Sonia and Shri K. M. Pillai, who were employed in their Lime Stone Quarry; if not to what relief are these workmen entitled?
- (2) In view of Clause (1) of the Conciliation agreement dated the 27th April, 1961 regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Cement Industry (1959) by the Satna Cement Works, whether the claim made by the Satna Cement Quarry Kamgar Union that the management have not implemented the said recommendations in respect of trolley line workers is justified; If so, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?
- (3) Whether the existing procedure of weighment of lime stone contents in the wagons in the lime stone quarry of Satna Cement Works is satisfactory; if not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?

2. Out of the issues under reference, Issue No. 1 covers the case of termination of two workmen, one being Smt. Sonia and the other Sri K. M. Pillai, who is General Secretary of Satna Cement Quarry Kamgar Union, Satna. There were protracted proceedings and after pleadings were filed certain additional issues were also framed on 26th October, 1967. An inspection was also rendered with regard to Issue No. 3 concerning the procedure of payment. All the issues, however, have been compromised one by one on different dates. Issues nos. 2 & 3 under reference were compromised on 7th July, 1968. The terms of compromise petition are reproduced in Annexure A so far as Issue No. 3 is concerned. It has been agreed that the findings of Sri S. K. Gokhale, the then Regional Labour Commissioner on the weighment system and the calculation of contents would be adhered to and payment should be made on the basis of 10 tonnes per wagon. This is a satisfactory settlement with regard to Issue No. 3. For Issue No. 2, the compromise petition, terms of which are reproduced in Annexure B, is also dated 7th July,

1968. The petition was presented and verified before me on 8th July, 1968. The Union was satisfied that trolley line workmen were receiving wages in accordance with recommendations of Central Wage Board for Cement industries. The Issue was, therefore, not pressed by the Union and the workmen are not entitled to any relief.

3. For issue No. 1 under reference, the case of Smt. Sonia was also compromised on 7th July, 1968, terms of which are reproduced in Annexure C. It was intimated that Smt. Sonia had been paid compensation in lieu of her claim for reinstatement. Since Smt. Sonia was not present herself, it was required that verification of the settlement be obtained from her in presence of the Labour Enforcement Officer. This was obtained on 16th August, 1968 and is part of Annexure C.

4. As far Sri K. M. Pillai, proceedings continued till the stage of argument and after the evidence of some of the witnesses had been recorded. At the last stage, however, the Union compromised the dispute with the management by accepting an *ex-gratia* payment. The terms of compromise petition are mentioned in Annexure D to the award. Sri Pillai has admitted that he accepted a sum of Rs. 1000/- in lieu of reinstatement. All the disputes covered by issues under reference are satisfactorily resolved and a consent award is hereby recorded.

(Sd.) G. C. AGRAWALA,
Presiding Officer,
28-8-1968.

ANNEXURE A

Memorandum of Agreement

PARTIES :

Representing Management :

- (1) Shri S. P. Nanavaty, Factory Manager, For Satna Cement Works, Satna.

Representing Employees :

- (1) Shri Kedar Singh, Vice President, For Satna Cement Quarry Kamgar Union, Satna.

The dispute regarding existing procedure of weighment of lime stone contents in the wagon has been referred by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, New Delhi, to the Labour Court-cum-Industrial Tribunal (Central) Jabalpur, for adjudication. In this connection it is agreed upon by both the parties :—

- (1) That, Shri S. K. Gokhale, the then Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Jabalpur was appointed for weighment and calculation of the contents of the limestone wagons.
- (2) That, the findings of Shri Gokhale, reveal that the weight of the contents of the limestone wagons comes to approx. 10 Tonnes per wagon.
- (3) That, the workmen are also getting their wages on the basis of 10 tonnes per wagon.
- (4) That, in view of the above the present procedure of ascertaining the contents of the limestone wagons is satisfactory and the weight of limestone in such wagons should be taken as 10 tonnes per wagon.
- (5) That, in view of the fact that both parties agree regarding the satisfactory nature of the present procedure of ascertaining the weighment of limestone contents in wagons, the Honourable Court is requested to kindly issue a Consent Award in terms of the above agreement.

(Sd.) KEDAR SINGH,
Vice President,
For Satna Cement Quarry Kamgar Union,
Satna.

(Sd.) S. P. NANAVATI,
Factory Manager,
For Satna Cement Works,
Satna (M.P.)

Witnesses :

- (1) M. L. MATHUR,
- (2) K. M. PILLAI.

Dated : 7th July, 1968.

(Sd.)
Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour, Court,
(Central),
Jabalpur.
28-8-68.

ANNEXURE B

Memorandum of Agreement

PARTIES :

Representative of Management:

- (1) Shri S. P. Nanavaty, Factory Manager, Satna Cement Works, Satna.

Representative of Employees:

- (1) Shri Kedar Singh, Vice President, Satna Cement Quarry Kamgar Union, Satna.

The dispute raised by the Satna Cement Quarry Kamgar Union, Satna, that the Management have not implemented the recommendations of the 1st Central Wage Board for Cement Industry in respect of Trolley line workmen was referred to the Labour Court-cum-Industrial Tribunal (Central), Jabalpur for adjudication. The Union has examined the relevant records of the Trolley line workmen and is satisfied with the payments made to the Trolley line workmen. In this connection it is agreed upon by both the parties:—

That, the recommendations of 1st Wage Board for Cement Industry have been implemented and the Trolley line workmen are receiving their wages according to the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Cement Industry.

(2) That, in view of the fact that the Trolley line workmen are getting their wages in accordance with the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Cement Industry, the Honourable Court is requested to kindly issue a consent award in terms of above agreement.

(Sd.) S. P. NANAVATY,
Factory Manager,
Satna Cement Works, Satna.
(Sd.) KEDAR SINGH,
Vice President,
Satna Cement Quarry
Kamgar Union, Satna.

Witnesses :

- (1) M. L. MATHUR
(2) K. M. PILLAI

(Sd.)
Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court (Central),
Jabalpur.
28-8-1968.

Dated the 7th July, 1968.

ANNEXURE C

Memorandum of Agreement

PARTIES :

Representative of Management :

- (1) Shri S. P. Nanavaty, Factory Manager, Satna Cement Works, Satna.

Representative of Employees :

- (1) Shri Kedar Singh, Vice-President, Satna Cement Quarry Kamgar Union, Satna.

The dispute raised by the Satna Cement Quarry Kamgar Union, Satna regarding termination of the services of Smt. Sonia was referred to the Labour Court-cum-Industrial Tribunal (Central), Jabalpur for adjudication. In this connection, it is agreed upon by both the parties:—

- (1) That, the dispute of her termination has been settled amicably between both the parties by paying compensation to Smt. Sonia in lieu of her claim of reinstatement.

- (2) That, in view of the above, the Honourable Court is requested to kindly issue a consent award in terms of the above agreement.

(Sd.) S. P. NANAVATY,
Factory Manager,
Satna Cement Works, Satna.
(Sd.) KEDAR SINGH,
Vice President,
Satna Cement Quarry
Kamgar Union, Satna.

Witnesses :

- (1) M. L. MATHUR
(2) K. M. PILLAI

(Sd.)
Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court,
(Central)
Jabalpur.
28-8-1968.

Dated the 7th July, 1968.

PART OF ANNEXURE "C"

Smt. Sonia Kolin, Mazdoor Sagmania Limestone Quarry of M/s. Satna Cement Works, Satna, appeared before me on to-day the 16th August, 1968 and stated that she had received a sum of Rs. 200/- (Two Hundred only) as compensation in lieu of her reinstatement claims as agreed upon by both the parties as per memorandum of Agreement dated 7th July, 1968 in reference to case No. CGIT|CC|R|119|67.

(Sd.) L. C. BHATT,
Labour Enforcement Officer
For Satna Cement Works—Satna.

Miss S. Nirmala Rao, Typist-cum-clerk, Workman of Hindustan General Insurance

- (1) P. KUMAR, . .
(2) K. M. PILLAI,

Witnesses :

- (1) P. KUMAR,
Labour welfare officer of
Sagmania Lime Stone Mines
Satna Cement Works, Satna.
(2) K. M. PILLAI,
General Secy.
Satna Cement Quarry Kamgar Union.

(Sd.) Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court,
(Central)
Jabalpur.
28-8-1968.

ANNEXURE D

Memorandum of Agreement

PARTIES:

Representing Management :

- (1) Shri S. P. Nanavaty, Factory Manager, Satna Cement Works, Satna.

Representing Workmen :

- (2) Sri K. M. Pillai, General Secretary, Satna Cement Quarry Kamgar Union, Satna.

The dispute raised by the Satna Cement Quarry Kamgar Union, Satna, regarding the dismissal of Sri K. M. Pillai was referred to the Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour

Court (Central) Jabalpur, for adjudication which has been registered as Case No. CGIT/LC/(R)119/67. In this connection it is agreed upon by both the parties :—

- (1) That, the dispute of dismissal of Sri K. M. Pillai has been amicably settled between both the parties by paying *ex-gratia* payment in lieu of his claim of reinstatement.
- (2) That, in view of the above the Hon'ble Court is requested to kindly issue a consent award in terms of the above agreement.

(Sd.) S. P. NANAVATY,
Factory Manager,
For Satna Cement Works—Satna.

K. M. PILLAI,
Genl. Secy.,
Satna Cement Quarry
Kamgar Union, Satna.
Satna.
Dated 27th August, 1968.

(Sd.) Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court,
(Central)
Jabalpur,
28-8-1968.

[No. 36/2/67-LRI]

S.O. 3406.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Hindustan General Insurance Society Limited, Calcutta and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 6th September, 1968.

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (CENTRAL) AT HYDERABAD

PRESENT:

Shri Mohammad Najmuddin, M. A., B.L., Chairman, Industrial Tribunal, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 33 OF 1967

BETWEEN :

Miss S. Nirmala Rao, Typist-cum-clerk, Workman of Hindustan General Insurance Society Ltd., Calcutta.

AND

Employers of the Hindustan General Insurance Society Ltd., Calcutta.

APPEARANCES:

Sri A. Rangacharyulu, Counsel for the workman.

Sri K. Ramarao, Advocate, representing Mr. B. K. Seshu, Counsel for the Management.

AWARD

The Government of India in its Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) had, by order No. 70/21/67-LR/III dated 18th November 1967, referred this case to me for adjudication. The issue as per schedule annexed to the notification is this:—

Whether the Management of the Hindustan General Insurance Society Ltd., Calcutta, is justified in terminating the services of Miss Nirmala Rao with effect from 1st May 1967. If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

2. In view of the Memorandum of Settlement dated this day, 31st August 1968, filed by the parties, it is enough to briefly refer to the pleadings in the case. The claimant, Miss Nirmala Rao, was employed by the Hindustan General Insurance Society Ltd. at its branch at Hyderabad as Typist-cum-clerk since 1st February 1964. Her services were later terminated by order of the Management dated 27th March 1967. The case of the claimant is that the termination of her services was arbitrary and illegal. The claim is for restoration to employment with retrospective effect with back wages and attendant

benefits. The Management filed counter to say that the termination of services of the claimant was justified because of her incompetency and also because of her failure to qualify herself as a Typist. When the case came up for trial on the 22nd instant, compromise talks were mooted. Today the parties filed a Memorandum of Settlement dated this day. It is signed by the claimant, Miss. Nirmala Rao, and as also by Mr. Pruthviraj who is the Branch Manager of the Hyderabad Branch of the employers. Mr. A. Rangacharyulu Counsel for the claimant and Mr. K. Ramarao, Advocate, representing Mr. B. K. Seshu for Management also signed the Memorandum of Settlement. The claimant and Mr. Pruthviraj are present and the document has been presented to me in person by them. Both the Counsels are also present. I have perused the terms of settlement. I am satisfied that the terms are fair and equitable between the parties.

3. Award is herewith passed in terms of the Memorandum of Settlement dated 31st August 1968, a copy whereof is appended hereto.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Tribunal, this the 31st August, 1968.

(Sd.) M. NAJMUDDIN, Industrial Tribunal.

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, ANDHRA PRADESH, HYDERABAD.

I. D. 33 OF 1967

BETWEEN :

Miss S. Nirmala Rao.

Petitioner.

AND

The Management of Hindustan General Insurance Co.

Respondent.

Memorandum of settlement between the parties [under section 18(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act]

As per the advice of the elders, both the parties hereby agreed to settle the matters on the following terms and conditions :—

1. The petitioner herein, Miss. S. Nirmala Rao, agreed to take a sum of Rs. 1,750/- (Rupees one thousand seven hundred and fifty only) in full satisfaction of all her claims against the respondent inclusive of the claims for the Provident Fund money, the details of which are as follows:—

(1) Compensation agreed to be taken Rs. 1382-66 P

(2) Provident Fund amount :—

1965 contribution 54-80

1966 „ 89-00

1967 „ 32-00

Interest 7-87

183-67

Society's contribution 183-67

TOTAL : 367-34 . . Rs. 367-34 P

TOTAL : Rs. 1,750-00 P

2. The respondent herein shall pay the sum of Rs. 1,750/- (Rupees one thousand seven hundred and fifty only) to the petitioner herein as aforementioned on or before 6th September 1968;

3. The petitioner herein relinquishes and disclaims all her claims however remote they may be for the re-instatement in the service of the opposite party;

4. The petitioner shall pass receipts separately for the compensation amount and the provident fund amounts;

5. The petitioner has no other claims of whatsoever nature against the respondent Company and treats that the petitioner is no longer in service of the respondent on and from 1st May 1967 and as per the above conditions, the petitioner herein disclaims all her rights as against the respondent Company.

1. A. RANGACHARYULU

2. K. RAMA RAO,

for Sri B. K. Seshu

Hyderabad daed the 31st August, 1968

1. S. NIRMALA RAO,
2. PRUTHVIRAJ MORPURIA

For Hindustan General

Insurance Society.

(Sd.) M. NAJMUDDIN,
Industrial Tribunal.

[No. 70/21/67/LRIII.]

New Delhi, the 21st September 1968

S.O. 3407.—Whereas the Central Government being satisfied that the public interest so required, had declared by a notification made in pursuance of the provisions of the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), [being the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 1176, dated the 22nd March, 1968] the copper mining industry, to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months from the 25th March, 1968;

And whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a further period of six months from the 25th September, 1968.

[No. F. 1/66/68-LRI.]

S.O. 3408.—Whereas the Central Government, being satisfied that the public interest so required, had declared by a notification made in pursuance of the provisions of the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2, of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), [being the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 1177, dated the 22nd March, 1968], the zinc mining industry, to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months from the 25th March, 1968.

And whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a further period of six months from the 25th September, 1968.

[No. F. 1/66-68-LRI.]

S.O. 3409.—Whereas the Central Government, being satisfied that the public interest so required, had declared by a notification made in pursuance of the provisions of the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), [being the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) No. S.O. 1178, dated the 22nd March, 1968]; the lead mining industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months from the 25th September, 1967;

And whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a further period of six months from the 25th September, 1968.

[No. F. 1/66/68-LRI.]

ORDER*New Delhi, the 19th September 1968*

S.O. 3410.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Shri Ramjidas Ramrichpal, Quarry owner, Modak, Ramganjmandi (Kota) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule thereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal, with Shri Gopal Narain Sharma as Presiding Officer with headquarters at Jaipur and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Industrial Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of Shri Ramjidas Ramrichpal Quarry Owner, Modak Railway Station, Ramganjmandi in terminating the services of his employee- Shri Sultan Hassan with effect from the 24th August, 1967, was justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 36/7/68-LRI.]

O. P. TALWAR, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)*New Delhi, the 13th September 1968*

S.O. 3411.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Management of Messrs Bombay Licensed Measurers Limited, Bombay and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 2nd September, 1968.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT BOMBAY

REFERENCE No. CGIT-55 OF 1966

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to M/s. Bombay Licensed Measurers Limited, Bombay.

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT :

Shri A. T. Zambre, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the employers:—Shri L. C. Joshi Labour Adviser, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

For the workmen:—Shri H. K. Sowani, Advocate, with Shri M. G. Kotwal, Secretary, Transport and Dock Workers' Union, Bombay.

STATE: Maharashtra.**INDUSTRY:**—Ports and Docks (Licensed Measures).*Dated at Bombay, the 13th August 1968***AWARD**

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment by their Order No. 28(93)/66-LRIV dated 2nd December 1966 have referred to this Tribunal the industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to Messrs, Bombay Licensed Measurers Limited, Bombay and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the following schedule:—

SCHEDULE

1. 'Whether benefits in the nature of provident funds, gratuity and medical facilities available to the Dock employees of Messrs Bombay Licensed Measurers Ltd., are less favourable than like benefits to other Dock Employees ?

2. If so, to what relief are the workmen entitled?"

The Transport and Dock Workers' Union, Bombay had on behalf of the workmen employed by Messrs Bombay Licensed Measurers Limited had by their letter dated 8th May 1965 submitted a charter of demands to the employers. The charter included demands relating to pay scales fixation, dearness allowance, provident fund, gratuity, long distance allowance, overtime, medical benefits, etc. All these demands thirteen in number were in conciliation before the Conciliation Officer but after the failure report Government referred for adjudication only the three demands relating to provident fund, gratuity and medical facilities.

The Union by its statement of claim has contended that the benefits in the nature of provident fund, gratuity and medical facilities available to the workmen of the employers Messrs Bombay Licensed Measurers Ltd., are less favourable than like benefits available to the other dock employees. It has been alleged that similar Dock employees are engaged by the Bombay Port Trust and the Bombay Dock Labour Board and that according to the rules of the Bombay Dock Labour Board the existing rate of contribution to the provident fund is 8 per cent. of the total monthly emoluments which include basic wages, attendance allowance, full dearness allowance processing allowance, etc., while according to the provident fund scheme of the present company the existing rate of contribution is 8-1/3 per cent. of only the basic wages.

Regarding gratuity it is contended that the Company provides for payment of gratuity after 15 years service and that two at the rate of one month's basic salary for each completed year of service while according to the gratuity rules for the registered pool workers of the Bombay Dock Labour Board full dearness allowance is added to the basic wages for the benefits of gratuity. Moreover the Bombay Dock Labour Board has a fully equipped medical dispensary where the workmen and their families get free medical treatment. The Board has also reserved certain beds in some hospitals and extend hospitalisation benefits including maternity to the workmen and the members of their families. But the Company does not give any medical benefits to its workmen and these and other benefits available to the workmen of the company are less favourable than like benefits available to other dock employees and the workman should be granted the same facilities and benefits as other dock workers are getting.

The Company has by its written statement contended that it was floated recently and started work from 1st January, 1965. It had taken over the business of the two measuring departments of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Indian Chamber. The company has entered into a settlement with the erstwhile staff of the Indian Merchants Chamber and revised their pay scales and dearness allowance and other conditions of service and the present demands are not maintainable. It was further contended that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry had also revised the scales and dearness allowance of the subordinate staff with effect from 1st April, 1964. The Company has also granted interim relief as recommended by the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers and the employees are granted fair and reasonable conditions of service and the company being a new concern is not in a position to bear any additional financial burden arising out of the demands.

The matter was placed for hearing many times but after some arguments were advanced every time the parties expressed their desire to negotiate. Now the parties have settled the dispute and have filed terms of settlement by which the Company has agreed to raise the contributions under the provident fund scheme to 6-1/4 per cent. of the basic salary and dearness allowance or 10 per cent. of the basic salary under the existing pay scales whichever is higher. The management has further agreed to take applicable to the present workmen the medical benefits scheme available to the subordinate staff of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The Union has given up the demand regarding gratuity and has agreed to continue the existing gratuity scheme.

As the rate of contribution to the provident fund has been raised and medical benefit scheme has been made applicable it shall have to be held that the terms of settlement are reasonable and in the interests of the workmen. Both the parties have requested the tribunal to make an award in terms of the settlement and as the terms are fair and reasonable I make an award in terms of the settlement annexure 'A' which shall form part of this award.

No order as to costs.

Sd./- A. T. ZAMBRE.

Presiding Officer,
Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay.

ANNEXURE 'A'

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT BOMBAY

REFERENCE C.G.I.T. No. 55 OF 1966

BETWEEN

Messrs Bombay Licensed Measurers Ltd., Bombay.

AND

Their Workmen.

In the matter of Provident Fund, Gratuity and Medical facilities.

MAY IT PLEASE THE HONOURABLE TRIBUNAL.

The parties to the above reference have arrived at the following settlement and pray that an award may be made in terms thereof.

Terms of Settlement

1. **Provident Fund.**—With effect from 1st August 1968 the rate of provident fund contribution under the Company's Provident Fund Scheme will be raised to 6-1/4 per cent. of basic salary and dearness allowance or 10 per cent. of basic salary under the existing pay scales, whichever is higher.

2. **Gratuity.**—The existing Gratuity Scheme to continue.

3. **Medical Scheme.**—The Medical Benefit Scheme as applicable from time to time to the subordinate staff of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry will apply to the subordinate staff of the Company.

4. This settlement shall remain in force up to 31st March 1970 during which period neither party shall be entitled to terminate it. After 31st March 1970 the settlement shall, however, continue to operate unless otherwise terminated by either party by giving two months notice in writing of its intention to do so.

For Bombay Licensed Measures Ltd.,

Sd/- Illegible,
Joint Managing Director.

For Transport & Dock Workers Union.
Sd/- Illegible,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,

Dated 10th August 1968.

[No. 28(93)/66-LRIV.]

S.O. 3412.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to Messrs Bombay Licensed Measurers Limited, Bombay and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 4th September, 1968.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BOMBAY.

REFERENCE No. CGIT-14 OF 1967.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Bombay Licensed Measurers Limited, Bombay.

AND

Their workmen represented by the Transport and Dock Workers' Union.

PRESENT :

Shri A. T. Zambre, Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the employers:—Shri L. C. Joshi, Labour Adviser, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

For the workmen:—Shri H. K. Sowani, Advocate, with Shri M. G. Kotwal, Secretary, Transport and Dock Workers' Union, Bombay.

STATE: Maharashtra.

INDUSTRY: Ports and Docks (Licensed measures).

Bombay dated 13th August 1968

AWARD PART I

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment by their Order No. 28/93/66/LRIV dated 27th April 1967 have referred to this Tribunal the industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Bombay Licensed Measurers Ltd., Bombay, and their workmen represented by the 'Transport and Dock Workers' Union, Bombay, in exercise of their powers under section 10(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act in respect of the matters set forth in the following schedule:—

SCHEDULE

"Whether the following demands of the Callipermen and Stampmen are justified?"

Demands Relating to Callipermen and Stampmen

1. *Pay Scales.*—A. The present scales of pay should be revised as under:

(a) Stampmen and Callipermen:—Rs. 45—4—85—5—110—5—135.

(b) Assistant Havaladar:—Rs. 60—4—80—5—105—7—140.

(c) Havaladar:—Rs. 80—5—105—7—140—8—180.

B. The Callipermen should be given "Calliper-allowance" of Rs. 30 per month which should be considered as part of salary for all.

C. Filing Allowance.—All employees called upon to do filing work should be paid an allowance of Rs. 30/- per month.

2. *Fixation.*—All employees should be fixed in their respective scale on point to point basis in accordance with their service.

3. *Supervision.*—There should at least be one Havaladar in Alexandra Dock and one in P. & V. Docks along with two Assistant Havaladars, one in each of the above Docks.

4. *Dearness Allowance.*—All employees should be paid dearness allowance of 30 days on the basis paid to the Textile workers of Bombay.

5. *Overtime.*—All categories of employees should be given equal opportunity for overtime work and the overtime should be paid at double the normal rate of wages.

6. *Long Distance Allowance.*—All employees booked for work at a long distance from the docks such as Hay and Haji Bunder should be paid Rs. 2/- per shift as conveyance and food allowance.

7. *Leave Travel Concession.*—All employees should be granted the benefit of leave travel concession on the same basis as is granted to the Bombay Port Trust and the Bombay Dock Labour Board workers.

8. *Free Uniforms.*—All the employees should be given at least four sets of uniforms as well as a pair of gum boots, one rain coat and a Sola hat and one set of warm clothing every year. Employees should also be paid Rs. 6/- as washing allowance per month.

9. *Educational Allowance.*—All employees should be given an allowance at the rate of Rs. 10/- per child as education allowance.

The facts leading to this reference may be stated in brief as follows:—

The employers, Messrs Bombay Licensed Measurers Ltd., (hereinafter referred to as the company) are doing the business of issuing certificates of measurement in respect of cargo exported from or imported into the Bombay Docks. Formerly this work was done by the Measurement Departments of the two Chambers of Commerce viz., the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Indian Merchants Chamber. The present company has taken over this business of the two chambers along with the employees and started work from 1st January, 1965.

Prior to the formation of this company, i.e. the amalgamation of the measurement departments of the two Chambers the conditions of service of the staff were not uniform. The scales of pay and dearness allowance payable to the workmen in the employ of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry were different from the pay scales and dearness allowance payable to the staff employed by the Indian Merchants Chamber. After the amalgamation and the formation of the new company the representatives of the erstwhile Indian Merchants Chamber staff made representations and had demanded that

they should be given the same scales of pay and dearness allowance as were given to the erstwhile Bombay Chamber staff.

they should be given the same scales of pay and dearness allowance as were given to the stamp men of the Company had by their letter dated 8th May 1965 made demands on behalf of the workmen of both the sections. The charter included the demands regarding the pay scales, fixation, supervision, dearness allowance, overtime allowance, out station allowance, leave travel concession etc., and also demands relating to provident fund, gratuity and medical benefits for all the workmen. The company had accepted some of the demands of the representatives of the workmen of one section i.e. the erstwhile Indian Merchants Chamber staff and hence the dispute regarding the pay scale, fixation, supervision, dearness allowance, overtime allowance and the demands relating to provident fund, gratuity, medical facilities, etc., were pending before the Conciliation Officer for a settlement. However the efforts of the Conciliation Officer ended in failure and so he made a failure report under section 12(4) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

However Government later on referred for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay only the demands relating to the provident fund, gratuity and medical facilities while they refused to refer the other demands regarding pay scales, dearness allowance etc., as in their opinion those demands were not justified. Since the Government refused to refer these demands for adjudication the union served on the company a strike notice. On the strike notice being received by the company the dispute was again discussed between the parties and they have jointly applied to the Government for reference of the remaining demands to an Industrial Tribunal under section 10(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, and hence the present reference.

The union has by its statement of claim contended that the Chamber treated the Callipermen and stampmen on a par with the office peons but taking into consideration the duties performed by the stampmen and callipermen staff they cannot be on a par with the office peons. The work done by these workmen can be compared with the work of sorters in the employment of the Port Trust and the Bombay Dock Labour Board and as the stampmen and the callipermen have to climb up the stacks of cargo for the purpose of measurement their work can also be compared with the work of a mason and brick layer in the building industry which requires accuracy and honesty, and the callipermen and stampmen should be given higher scales and allowances.

The company by its written statement has stated that the pay scales and dearness allowance of the erstwhile employees of the Indian Merchants Chamber were lower than those paid to the erstwhile Bombay Chamber staff taken over by the company. The company had agreed under the settlement to revise their pay scales and dearness allowance and in order to bring them on a par with the erstwhile Bombay Chamber staff and in view of this settlement no industrial dispute could be raised by the union regarding pay scales and dearness allowance which constitute the subject matter of the same settlement.

It has been further contended that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry had revised the pay scales and dearness allowance of the subordinate staff with effect from 1st April, 1964. They had granted an increase of Rs. 10/- per month to the subordinate staff and this benefit was also extended to the Bombay Chamber's Dock Department Staff. The company had also granted interim relief to the workmen as per the recommendations of the Wage Board for Port and Dock workers with effect from 1st February, 1965 and the subordinate staff is getting fair and reasonable conditions of service and there is no scope for revision.

It has been further contended that the company had suffered losses in the first three months—January-February-March 1965. In the next year also it made a very small profit of only Rs. 912/- and it will not be in a position to bear the additional burden arising out of the demands which are exorbitant and unreasonable.

The dispute regarding provident fund and gratuity and medical facilities which has been referred to this Tribunal is pending in Ref. No. 55/1966. The present dispute also was in respect of the dispute between the same parties and both those cases were heard simultaneously. The parties have filed documentary evidence and the matter was heard from time to time but all through there were attempts for negotiations. Ultimately the parties have settled, all the points of dispute in Reference No. 55/66 and six items in the present reference.

The demands relating to pay scales, dearness allowance and overtime are not settled. It was pointed out that these demands were kept pending with a view to deal with them after getting the final recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock workers. The settlement has been filed in respect of the following items of dispute (1) Fixation (2) Supervision (3) Long Distance Allowance (4) Leave Travel Concession (5) Uniforms and (6) Educational Allowance. By the settlement the company has agreed to

re-designate Assistant Havildar Shri S. A. Patade as Havildar fixing his basic salary at Rs. 94/- in the grade of Rs. 61—4—73—5—88—6—106. The company has further agreed to provide each member of the subordinate staff with five sets of uniforms in two years and wash them at the expense of the company and the other demands have not been pressed by the union.

The terms of settlement have been signed by the representatives of both the parties and they have requested the Tribunal to make an award part I in terms of the settlement. The company is already paying the interim relief as recommended by the Wage Board for Port and Dock workers. They have also agreed to consider the demands of the workmen regarding provident fund and medical facilities in the other reference and in fact granted some relief and considering the facts and circumstances of the whole dispute it shall have to be held that the terms of settlement are reasonable and hence I pass award Part I in terms of the settlement Annexure A which shall form part of this Award.

No order as to costs.

Sd./- A. T. ZAMBRE,

Presiding Officer,
Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay.

ANNEXURE 'A'

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT BOMBAY

REFERENCE C.G.I.T. No. 14 OF 1967

BETWEEN

Messrs Bombay Licensed Measurers Ltd., Bombay.

AND

Their Workmen.

In the matter of pay-scales, fixation, supervision, dearness allowance, overtime, etc.

In the matter of pay-scales, fixation supervision, dearness allowance overtime, etc.

MAY IT PLEASE THE HONOURABLE TRIBUNAL,

The parties to the above reference have arrived at the following settlement in respect of all the demands except pay-scales, dearness allowance and overtime and pray that a Part I Award be made in terms thereof.

Terms of Settlement

1. *Fixation.*—The demand is not pressed by the Union.
2. *Supervision.*—Shri S. A. Patade, Assistant Havildar will be re-designated as Havildar from 1st April 1968. His monthly basic salary will be Rs. 94/- and his grade will be Rs. 61—4—73—5—88—6—106.
3. *Long Distance Allowance.*—The demand is not pressed by the Union.
4. *Leave Travel Concession.*—The demand is not pressed by the Union.
5. *Uniforms.*—Each member of the subordinate staff will be granted 5 sets of uniforms in two years. The uniforms will be washed at the expense of the company.
6. *Education Allowance.*—The demand is not pressed by the Union.
7. This settlement shall remain in force up to 31st March 1970 during which period neither party shall be entitled to terminate it. After 31st March 1970 the settlement shall, however, continue to operate unless otherwise terminated by either party by giving two months notice in writing of its intention to do so.

For Bombay Licensed Measures Ltd.,

Sd/- Illegible,

Joint Managing Director.

For Transport & Dock Workers Union.

Sd/- Illegible,

Secretary.

Bombay,
Dated 10th August 1968

No. 28/93/66-LRIV.1

ORDER

New Delhi, the 16th September 1968

S.O. 3413.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to Messrs Kay Corporation, Madras and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7A. and clause (d) of sub-section (1), of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri M. Tajam-mal Hussain shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Madras and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

Whether the dismissal of Shri Deverja and Shri Bagianathan by Messrs Kay Corpora-tion was justified? If not, to what relief, are they entitled?

[No. 29(36)/68-LR-III.]

C. RAMDAS. Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)*New Delhi, the 13th September 1968*

S.O. 3414.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Sasti Colliery, Post Office Ballarpur, Tahsil and District Chandrapur (Maharashtra) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 10th September, 1968.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR.

*Dated September 4, 1968***PRESENT :**

Shri G. C. Agarwala, Presiding Officer.

CASE No. CGIT/LC(R)(16)/68.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to Sasti Colliery of M/s. Ballarpur Collieries Company, Nagpur.

Vs.

Their workmen through the President, Maharashtra Colliery Workers Union, P.O. Ballarpur, Distt. Chanda (M.P.).

APPEARANCES :

For Employers.—Shri M. Kailas Kumar, Officer in the Personnel Deptt. M/s. Ballarpur Collieries Company, Nagpur.

For Workmen.—Dr. D. P. Kawadkar, President, Maharashtra Colliery Workers Union, P.O. Ballarpur, Distt. Chanda (M.P.).

INDUSTRY: Coal.**DISTRICT:** Chanda (M.P.).**AWARD**

By notification No. 3/1/68-LR-II dated 20th February, 1968, the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Government of India referred the following matter of dispute, as stated in the schedule to the order or reference, under section 10(1) I.D. Act to this Tribunal for adjudication:—

Matter of Dispute

“Whether the management of Sasti Colliery, Post Office Ballarpur, District Chanda (Madhya Pradesh) is justified in refusing work to Shri S. V. Krishnamurthi, Haulage Mazdoor, from the 5th December, 1967. If not, to what relief is he entitled?”

After issue of usual notices, parties filed statement of claims followed by rejoinders and after which certain additional issues were framed for determination at the preliminary hearing rendered in the case on 28th May, 1968. When the case came up for full hearing and evidence on 3rd September, 1968 it, however, appeared that there is a vital defect in the reference and in consequence of which no adjudication on merits can be rendered. This would appear from the facts of the case as contended by the workman Krishnamurthi and management before the Conciliation Officer and pleaded before this Tribunal.

The admitted facts are that from 15th November, 1967 to 4th December, 1967, Krishnamurthi applied for leave by means of an application dated 24th October, 1967. According to Krishnamurthi, he received no reply and he thought that his leave had been sanctioned. When he appeared for duty on 5th December, 1967, he was refused work and in spite of his approaching the management a number of times, he had been deliberately kept out of work. This conduct of the management was with a view to victimise him as he had taken part on behalf of the workers in a hunger strike commenced from 15th November, 1967 and for which he had been threatened by the management. The stand taken up by the management, both before the Conciliation Officer and as pleaded in this Tribunal, was that as soon as his application dated 24th October, 1967 was received, it was rejected and worker was informed accordingly. The worker gave a further application on 14th November, 1967 intimating the management that he would go on hunger strike from 15th November, 1967. The management at once informed him that his previous application had been rejected. Despite this the worker absented from duty himself and since then had been throughout absent. He had never approached the management to be taken on work. As a matter of fact for his unauthorised absence, disciplinary proceedings were commenced and were in progress. The delay in completion of proceedings was due to the fact that the worker Krishnamurthi himself had been avoiding service of notice. It was stoutly denied that he had ever reported for work and the management refused to take him back. The real controversy between the parties therefore is whether Krishnamurthi had himself been absenting or the management refused to take him on work.

It may be mentioned that disciplinary proceedings have not been completed and the worker has neither been suspended nor punished so far. The issue under reference, however, is whether the management was justified in refusing work to Shri Krishnamurthi from 5th December, 1967 and if not to what relief was the worker entitled. The issue as it stands presupposes that the management had refused to provide work to Krishnamurthi and the only question to be determined is whether the refusal was or was not justified, and if not justified to what relief the worker would be entitled.

The dispute, as a matter of fact, is not this as expressed in the order of reference. It is quite different, namely, whether management refused to provide work or Krishnamurthi himself had been avoiding and failing to attend. Whatever may have been the previous state of the law, the position has now been made clear by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in a recent case of Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company Ltd. vs. their workmen and others reported at page of I-LLJ-1967, about jurisdiction of the Tribunal. Reviewing the earlier cases of Express Newspaper vs. their workers—1962-II-LLJ-p. 227 and the Syndicate Bank vs. its workmen—1966-II-LLJ-p. 194. Their Lordships held that these cases go to show "that it is open to the parties to show that the dispute referred was not an industrial dispute at all and it is certainly open to them to bring out before the Tribunal the ramifications of the dispute. But they cannot be allowed to challenge the very basis of the issue set forth in the order of reference. At page 431 their Lordships made the following observations:—

"In our opinion, the tribunal must, in any event, look to the pleadings of the parties to find out the exact nature of the dispute, because in most cases the order of reference is so cryptic that it is impossible to call out there from the various points about which the parties were at variance leading to the trouble. In this case, the order of reference as based on the report of the conciliation officer and it was certainly open to the management to show that the dispute which had been referred was not an industrial dispute at all so as to attract jurisdiction under the Industrial Disputes Act. But the parties cannot be allowed to go a stage further and contend that the foundation of the dispute mentioned in the order of reference was non-existent and that the true dispute was something else. Under S. 10(4) of the Act it is not competent to the tribunal to entertain such a question."

In that case, it was held that the tribunal will have to assume that there was a strike and lock-out in the Delhi Cloth Mill and a sit-down strike in the Bharat Swantantra Mill. The workers were not permitted to contend that there was no strike. In this case also, the management, from the issue framed as it stands, will not be permitted to contend

that they had not stopped Krishnamurthi from work but he himself had been absenting from work. It will have to be assumed that the management prevented him from working and the only question which will be open for determination to the Tribunal would be whether this action of the management was or was not justified.

By examining the pleadings of the parties and the conciliation report, I am however of the view that the actual controversy is different and the issue under reference has been wrongly worded. The latest decision of the Supreme Court *Sindhu Sadmen Corporation vs. their tribunal of Gujarat* reported in 1968 (16 F.L.R.) page 307 emphasises the fact that the Government has no jurisdiction to make a reference of a different dispute. Consequently, it must be held that the Government had not the jurisdiction to make reference of the issue as it stands as this was not in controversy and is, therefore, bad in law. The Tribunal has no jurisdiction to adjudicate an issue which was not in controversy.

Sd./- G. C. AGARWALA,
Presiding Officer,
4-9-1968.

[No. 3/1/68-LRII.]

S.O. 3415.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under Section 33A of the said Act from Shri Abraham Mathews, National Coal Organisation Employees Association, Darbhanga House, Ranchi, which was received by the Central Government on the 7th September, 1968.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri Nandagiri Venkata Rao, Presiding Officer,

COMPLAINT NO. 9 OF 1968

(ARISING OUT OF REFERENCE NOS. 243 AND 244 OF 1967)

In the matter of Complaint No. 1 of 1968 and Complaint No. 7 of 1967 under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

PARTIES :

The Workmen of N.C.D.C. Ltd., represented by the National Coal Organisation Employees Association, Darbhanga House, Ranchi—*Complainant*.

Vs.

The employer in relation to the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi and 34 others—*Opp. Parties*.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the Complainant—Shri Abraham Mathews, General Secretary, National Coal Organisation Employees Association, Darbhanga House, Ranchi.

On behalf of the Opposite Parties—None.

STATE: Bihar,

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, 2nd September, 1968

AWARD

Shri Abraham Mathews, General Secretary, National Coal Organisation Employees Association, Darbhanga House, Ranchi has presented an application for permission to withdraw the complaint with liberty to file it afresh. The prayer is accepted and the complaint petition is disposed of as withdrawn. The award is made accordingly and submitted under Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,
Presiding Officer,
Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal
(No. 2), Dhanbad.

[No. 1/22/67-LRII.]

S.O. 3416.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Abraham Mathews, National Coal Organisation Employees Association, Dharbhanga House, Ranchi, which was received by the Central Government on the 7th September, 1968.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2)
DHANBAD.

PRESENT :

Shri Nandagiri Venkata Rao, Presiding Officer.

COMPLAINT No. 8 OF 1968

(ARISING OUT OF REFERENCE NOS. 243 AND 244 OF 1967)

In the matter of Complaint under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

PARTIES :

The workmen of N.C.D.C. Ltd., represented by the National Coal Organisation Employees Association, Darbhanga House, Ranchi—*Complainant*.

Vs.

The employer in relation to the National Coal Development Corporation, Ltd., Ranchi and 34 others—*Opp. Parties*.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the complainant—Shri Abraham Mathews, General Secretary, National Coal Organisation Employees Association, Dharbhanga House, Ranchi.

On behalf of the opposite parties—None.

STATE: Bihar.

INDUSTRY: Coal.

Dhanbad, 2nd September, 1968

AWARD

Shri Abraham Mathews, General Secretary, National Coal Organisation Employees Association, Dharbhanga House, Ranchi has presented an application for permission to withdraw the complaint with liberty to file it afresh. The prayer is accepted and the complaint petition is disposed of as withdrawn. The award is made accordingly and submitted under Section 15 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(Sd.) N. VENKATA RAO,
Presiding Officer,

Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal
(No. 2) at Dhanbad.

[No. 2/130/65-LRII.]

New Delhi, the 21st September 1968

S.O. 3417.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Jaipuria Samla Amalgamated Collieries Limited, (Kendra Colliery), Post Office Pandaveshwar, District Burdwan and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 13th September, 1968.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA.

REFERENCE No. 5 OF 1968

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Jaipuria Samla Amalgamated Collieries Limited (Kendra Colliery).

AND

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri B. N. Banerjee—*Presiding Officer*.

APPEARANCES:—

On behalf of Employers.—Shri M. K. Mukherjee, Advocate.

On behalf of Workmen.—Shri Patit P. Pathak.

STATE: West Bengal.

INDUSTRY: Coal Mines.

AWARD

By Order No. 6/73/67-I.R-II, dated December 30, 1967, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), referred the following dispute between the employers in relation to the Jaipuria Samla Amalgamated Collieries Limited (Kendra Colliery) and their workmen to this tribunal for adjudication, namely:—

1. "Whether the action of the management of Kendra Colliery of Jaipuria Samla Amalgamated Collieries Limited, was justified in dismissing Shri Dinesh Singh from service, with effect from the 21st December, 1965? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. The above reference was heard before this tribunal on August 22, 1968. After the hearing had gone on for sometime, Mr. M. K. Mukherjee, Advocate appearing for the employer company, and Mr. P. Pathak, appearing on behalf of the workman concerned, expressed their willingness to settle the dispute amicably. Thereupon, further hearing of the matter was adjourned in order to enable the parties to come to a settlement. The parties to the dispute have this day filed a joint petition of compromise, before this tribunal, thereby settling the dispute on the following terms:—

"1. That the dispute giving rise to the instant reference has been settled out of Court by and between the parties on the following terms:—

- (a) that the workman accepts the order of dismissal passed by the management as final.
- (b) that the management agrees to pay the workman the sum of Rs. 8,520/- (Rupees eight thousand five hundred twenty only) as compensation in full and final settlement of all his claims for re-instatement and for any other claims.

2. That the workman vacates the quarter of the Collieries occupied by him and hand-over the vacant possession of the Quarter immediately the above compensation amount is paid to the workman."

3. In my opinion, the settlement is lawful and fully and completely settles the dispute. I therefore record the settlement and mark an award in terms thereof. Let the petition of settlement form part of this award. The reference is disposed of in terms of the settlement.

(Sd.) B. N. BANERJEE, Presiding Officer.

Dated, September 7, 1968

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

REFERENCE No. 5 OF 1968

Employers in relation to Jaipuria Samla Amalgamated Collieries Limited.

Vs.

Their Workmen.

Represented by Colliery Mazdoor Sabha

1. That the dispute giving rise to the instant reference has been settled out of Court by and between the parties on the following terms:—

The humble petition of both the parties above named most respectfully sheweth.

- (a) that the workman accepts the order of dismissal passed by the management as final.

(b) that the management agrees to pay the workman the sum of Rs. 8,520/- (Rupees eight thousand five hundred twenty only) as compensation in full and final settlement of all his claims for re-instatement and for any other claims.

2. That the workman vacates the Quarter of the Collieries occupied by him and hand-over the vacant possession of the Quarter immediately the above compensation amount is paid to the workman.

Your petitioners therefore, pray that the Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to dispose of the reference accordingly.

(Sd.) R. RAMACHANDRAN,

Representing Management

Witness:

(Sd.) M. K. MUKHERJEE, Advocate.

Representing the workman.

(Illegible)

(Illegible).

Calcutta, the 7th September, 1968.

I Sri Dinesh Singh acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 8520/- (Rupees eight thousand five hundred and twenty only).

DINESH SINGH,

7-9-68.

I acknowledge receipt the key of the quarter vacated by the workmen.

[No. 6/73/67-LR.II.]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 21st September 1968

S.O. 3418.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Ashakuty Phularitand Collieries of Messrs Ashakuty, Coal Company Limited, Post Office Katrasgarh, District Dhanbad and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal (No. 3), Dhanbad, constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of Ashakuty Phularitand Collieries of Messrs Ashakuty Coal Company Limited, Post Office, Katrasgarh, District Dhanbad in terminating the services of Shri Ram Shankar Sarkar, Shot firer with effect from the 1st April, 1968 was justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

[No. 2/160/68-LR.II.]

BALWANT SINGH, Under Secy.

(Department of Labour and Employment)

[Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central)]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 13th September 1968

S.O. 3419.—Whereas an application has been made under Section 19(b) of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 by Messrs Dalchand Bahadur Singh (employer) in relation to their establishments mentioned in the Schedule below for extension of the period for the payment of bonus to their employees for the accounting year ending on 31st December, 1967.

And whereas being satisfied that there are sufficient reasons to extend the time I have, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by the proviso to clause (b) of Section 19 of the said Act read with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. WB-20(42)/65 dated the 28th August, 1965, passed order on extending the period for payment of the said bonus by the said employer by 15 days from the due date under clause (b) of Section 19 of the Act.

Now this is published for information of the employer and all the employees of the said establishment.

THE SCHEDULE

Name & address of the employer(s)	Establishment(s)
M/s. Dalchand Bahadur Singh Rajnagar Colliery, P. O. Jhagrakhand Colliery, Distt, Surguja (M.P.)	Rajnagar Colliery, Disst. Surguja.

[No. BA-5(11)/68-LSL.]

O. VENKATACHALAM,

Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 6th September 1968

S.O. 3420.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 (4 of 1950), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Advisory Board with the following persons to review the cases of persons detained under the Preventive Detention Act by the Central Government namely :—

1. Shri K. P. Mathur, Vigilance Commissioner, Assam, Shillong.
2. Shri A. S. Khongpai, Advocate.
3. Shri S. R. Khaund, Advocate, Assam High Court, Gauhati

2. Shri K. P. Mathur shall be the Chairman of this Advisory Board.

3. The Chairman and the other members shall for the purpose of the said Act be deemed to be holding office within the meaning of sub-section (6) of section 2 of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923 (19 of 1923).

[No. F.61/21/68-Poll.I(B).]

G. K. ARORA, Dy. Secy.

गृह मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 6 सितम्बर, 1968

एस० ओ० 3421.—निवारक निरोध अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 का 4) की धारा 8 द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का उपयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निवारक निरोध अधिनियम के अंतर्गत निरूद्ध व्यक्तियों के मामलों पर पुनर्विचार के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद् द्वारा एक सलाहकार मंडल की स्थापना करती है। निम्नलिखित व्यक्ति इस मंडल के सदस्य होंगे :—

1. श्री के० पी० माथुर, सतर्कता आयुक्त, आसाम, शिल्लिंग।
2. श्री ए० एस० खोंगपै, अधिवक्ता।
3. श्री एस० आर० खौंड, अधिवक्ता, आसाम, उच्चतम न्यायलय, गोहाटी।

2. श्री के० पी० माथुर इस सलाहकार मंडल के अध्यक्ष होंगे।

3. उक्त अधिनियम के संबंध में अध्यक्ष तथा अन्य सदस्य भारतीय सरकारों गोपनीयता अधिनियम, 1923 (1923 का 19) की धारा 2 की उप-धारा (6) के अर्थों में अपने पदों पर नियुक्त माने जायेंगे।

संख्या एफ० 61/21/68-पौल 1(बी)।

जी० के० अरोरा, उप सचिव।

New Delhi, the 18th September 1968

S.O. 3422.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution the President hereby makes the following rules to amend "the Secretary to the Legislative Assembly (Government of Manipur) Recruitment Rules, 1967", namely:—

1. **Short Title.**—These rules may be called "Secretary to the Legislative Assembly (Government of Manipur) Amendment Rules, 1968".

2. In the Schedule to the "Secretary to the Legislative Assembly (Government of Manipur) Recruitment Rules 1967", for the entries in column No. 11 the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"Transfer on deputation"

Officers of Grade I of the Manipur Civil Service failing which, officers of Grade II of the Manipur Civil Service who have rendered at least 10 years service in a regular capacity in a duty post of the Manipur Civil Service or in an equivalent or higher post, possessing a degree in Law and knowledge of Manipuri. (Period of deputation ordinarily not exceeding 3 years).

NOTE:—For computing the 10 years service in an equivalent or higher post under the Central Government, the State Government or in a State Civil Service shall also be taken into account.

[No. 1/51/67-HMT.]

A. D. PANDE, Jt. Secy.

New Delhi, the 13th September 1968

S.O. 3423.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, read with rule 33 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1968.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Schedule to the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957, which is deemed to be the Schedule to the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, by virtue of rule 33 thereof,—

In "Part II-Central Civil Services, Class II" and

In "Part III-Central Civil Services, Class III,"—

(a) for the words "Chief Engineer, Central Public Works Department", wherever they occur, the words "Engineer-in-Chief, Central Public Works Department" shall be substituted;

(b) for the words "Additional Chief Engineer (Vigilance), Central Public Works Department" wherever they occur, the words "Chief Engineer (Vigilance), Central Public Works Department" shall be substituted.

[No. 7/6/68-Ests(A).]

New Delhi, the 17th September 1968

S.O. 3424.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, and in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, namely:—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Amendment Rules, 1968.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964. for rule 21, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

'21. *Bigamous Marriages*.—(1) No Government servant shall enter into, or contract, a marriage with a person having a spouse living; and

(2) no Government servant, having a spouse living, shall enter into, or contract, a marriage with any person:

Provided that the Central Government may permit a Government servant to enter into, or contract, any such marriage as is referred to in clause (1) or clause (2), if it is satisfied that:—

(a) such marriage is permissible under the personal law applicable to such Government servant and the other party to the marriage; and

(b) there are other grounds for so doing.

[No. 25/17/68-Ests.(A).]

P. S. VENKATESWARAN. Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 19th September 1968

S.O. 3425.—In pursuance of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 18 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, the President hereby directs that, until further orders, the Governor of Assam shall, in relation to the tribal areas of Assam specified in Part B of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the said Schedule, also discharge, subject to the control of the President, the functions of the Central Government under sub-clauses (c) and (d) of clause (8) of section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, 1923 (19 of 1923).

[No. 21/28/67-Poll.II.]

S. S. VARMA, Dy. Secy.

गृह मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 1968

एस०ओ० 3426.—संविधान की बख्त अनुसूची के पैरा 18 के उप-पैरा (2) के अनुसरण में राष्ट्रपति एतद्द्वारा निदेश करते हैं कि, जब तक अतिरिक्त आदेश न हो, आसाम के राज्यपाल, उक्त अनुसूची के पैरा 20 से अनुलग्न मारणी के भाग 'ख' में विनिर्दिष्ट आसाम के जनजाति-क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में शासकीय मंद अधिनियम, 1923 (1923 का 19) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (8) के उपखण्ड (ग) और (घ) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार के कृत्यों की निर्वहन भी राष्ट्रपति के नियन्त्रण के अध्वधीन रहते हुए करेंगे।

[सं० एफ 21/28/67/पोल (2)]

एस० एस० वर्मा,

उप सचिव, भारत सरकार।

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, C. D. & C.

(Department of Food)

New Delhi, the 11th September 1968

S.O. 3427.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following Order further to amend the Fruit Products Order, 1955, namely:—

1. This Order may be called the Fruit Products (Amendment) Order, 1968.

2. In clause 1 of the Fruit Products Order, 1955, in sub-clause (2), the words "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" shall be omitted.

[No. 21(25)/66-Tech.I.]

R. BALASUBRAMANIAN, Jt. Secy.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

(P. & T. Board)

New Delhi, the 16th September 1968

S.O. 3428.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies the 16th October, 1968 as the date of which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in AMRELI Telephone Exchange, Bhavnagar in Gujarat.

[No. 5-51/68-PHB(4).]

D. R. BAHAL,
Asstt. Director General (PHB).

संचार विभाग

(डाक तार बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 16 सितम्बर, 1968

एस० ओ० 3429.—स्थायी आदेश क्रम संख्या 627, दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1960 द्वारा लागू किये गए 1961 के भारतीय तार नियमों के नियम 434 के खण्ड III के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार महानिदेशक ने अमरेली टेलीफोन केन्द्र में 16-10-68 से प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[सं० 5-51/68 पी० एच० बी०]

डी० आर० बहल,
सहायक महानिदेशक (पी० एच० बी०)।

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

New Delhi, the 12th September 1968

S.O. 3430.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules regulating the methods of recruitment to Class IV posts in the Forward Markets Commission, Bombay, namely :—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) These rules may be called the Forward Markets Commission (Class IV posts) Recruitment Rules, 1968.

(2) They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the official gazette.

2. **Application.**—These rules shall apply for recruitment to Class IV posts in the Forward Markets Commission as specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed.

3. **Number of posts, classification and scales of pay.**—The number of posts, their classification and the scales of pay attached thereto shall be as specified in columns 3 to 5 of the said Schedule.

4. **Method of recruitment, age limit and other qualifications.**—The method of recruitment to the said posts, age limit, qualifications and other matters relating thereto shall be as specified in columns 6 to 14 of the schedule aforesaid:

Provided that the upper age limit specified for direct recruitment may be relaxed in the case of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other special categories of persons in accordance with the orders of the Central Government issued from time to time.

5. **Disqualifications.**—(a) No person, who has more than one wife living or who having a spouse living, marries in any case in which such marriage is void by reason of

its taking place during the life time of such spouse, shall be eligible for appointment to any of said posts; and

(b) no woman, whose marriage is void by reason of the husband having a wife living at the time of such marriage or who has married a person who has a wife living at the time of such marriage, shall be eligible for appointment to any of the said posts:

Provided that the Central Government may, if satisfied that there are special grounds for so ordering, exempt any person from the operation of this rules.

8. Power to relax.—Where the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient to do so, it may, by order, for reasons to be recorded in writing, relax any of the provisions of these rules with respect to any class or category of persons or posts.

FORWARD MARKETS

GOVERNMENT

BOM.

Recruitment Rules for Class

Sl. No.	Name of the post.	No. of posts.	Classification	Scale of pay	Whether selection or non-selection post.	Age limit for direct recruits.	Educational and other qualifications required
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gestetner Operator.	1	G.C.S. Class IV Non-gazetted Non-Ministerial	Rs. 80—1—85 —2—95— EB—3—110.	Non-selection	Between 18 & 35 years.	<p><i>Essential :</i></p> <p>(a) Passed Middle School Examination.</p> <p>(b) Knowledge of operating duplicating machine efficiently and satisfactorily.</p> <p><i>Desirable :</i></p> <p>Experience as Gestetner Operator in a government office or a commercial firm.</p>
2	Daftry	3	G.C.S. Class IV Non-gazetted Non-Ministerial	75—1—85— EB—2—95.	Non-selection	Between 18 and 25 years.	<p><i>Essential :</i></p> <p>(a) Passed Middle School Examination.</p> <p>(b) Knowledge of book-binding.</p> <p><i>Desirable :</i></p> <p>Working Knowledge of English and Hindi.</p>
3	Jamadar	1	G.C.S. Class IV Non-Gazetted Non-Ministerial	75—1—85— EB—2—95.	Non-selection	Between 18 & 25 years.	<p><i>Essential :</i></p> <p>Passed Middle School Examination.</p>
4	Peons	21	G.C.S. Class IV Non-gazetted Non-Ministerial	70—1—80— EB—1—85.	Not applicable	Between 18 & 25 years.	<p><i>Essential :</i></p> <p>Passed Middle School Examination.</p>

COMMISSION

OF INDIA

BAY

IV Posts.

Whether age and educational qualifications prescribed for direct recruits will apply in the case of recruitment by promotion/transfer.	Period of probation	Method of recruitment i.e. whether by direct recruitment/promotion or by transfer percentage or vacancies to be filled by various methods.	In case of recruitment by promotion/transfer etc. grades from which to be made.	If D.P.C. exists, what is its position	Circumstances in which U.P. S.C. is to be consulted in making recruitment.
9	10	11	12	13	14
Not applicable	2 years	By promotion failing which by transfer and failing both direct recruitment	<i>Promotion :</i> from among: (1) Daftries and (2) Jamadar who have rendered at least 3 years service in the grade.	Class IV D.P.C.	N.A.
Not applicable.	2 years	By promotion failing which by transfer and failing both direct recruitment.	<i>Promotion:</i> Will be from peons who have put in 3 years service in the grade.	Class IV D.P.C.	N.A.
Not applicable.	2 years	By promotion failing which by transfer and failing both direct recruitment.	<i>Promotion:</i> Will be from peons who have put in 3 years service in the grade.	Class IV D.P.C.	N.A.
Not applicable.	2 years	By direct recruitment.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Hamals	2	G.C.S. 70—1—80— Class IV EB—1—85, applicable. Non-gazetted Non-Ministerial	Not Between 18 & 25 years.	Desirable : Experience of working in a Govt. office.		
6	Chowkidar	2	G.C.S. 70—1—80— Class IV EB—1—85, applicable. Non-gazetted Non-Ministerial	Not Between 18 & 25 years.	Desirable : Experience of working in a Govt. office.		
7	Sweepers	2	G.C.S. 70—1—80— Class IV EB—1—85, applicable. Non-gazetted Non-Ministerial	Not Between 18 & 25 years.	Desirable : Experience of working in a Govt. office.		

9	10	11	12	13	14
Not applicable.	2 years	By direct recruitment.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	N.A.
Not applicable.	2 years	By direct recruitment.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	N.A.
Not applicable.	2 years	By direct recruitment.	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	N.A.

[No. F. 18(1)-CG/68.]

SURENDRA SINGH, Dy Secy.

New Delhi, the 13th September 1968

S.O. 3431.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953 (29 of 1953), read with rules 4 and 5 of the Tea Rules, 1954, the Central Government hereby appoints (1) Mr. D. E. Macintosh and (2) Shri K. R. Bellie as members of the Tea Board for the period upto and inclusive of the 31st March, 1969, in the place of (1) Mr. J. B. Soutar and (2) Shri R. Raman Nair respectively, who have since resigned from the membership of the Tea Board and makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 1143, dated the 6th April, 1966, as subsequently, amended namely:—

In the said notification:—

- (1) under the heading "representing owners of tea estates and gardens and growers of tea", for entry 15, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"15. Mr. D. E. Macintosh,
C/o Kanan Devan Hills Producers Co. Ltd.,
P.O. Munar, High Ranges, Kerala State.";

- (2) under the heading "Representing persons employed in tea estates and gardens", for

entry 35, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"35. Shri K. R. Bellie,
General Secretary,
Nilgiri District Estate Workers Union,
'Rokeby', Coonoor-1, Nilgiris".

[No. 7(2)-Plant(A)/65.]

N. N. MALHAN, Under Secy.

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 22nd August 1968

S.O. 3432.—M/s. Asre Jadid Urdu Daily, 9-B, Bolai Dutt Street, Calcutta were granted an import licence No. P/AU/1252235/C/XX/24/C/H23.24 dated 15th October, 1966, for Rs. 64168 (Rupees Sixty four thousand one hundred and sixty eight only). They have applied for the issue of a duplicate Exchange Control purposes copy of the said licence on the ground that the original Customs Purposes Exchange Control copy has been lost/misplaced. It is further stated that the original Customs Purpose/Exchange Control copy was registered with the Customs authorities at XXX Bank Ltd., unutilised and utilised fully/partly. It was utilised for Rs. Nil and the balance available on it was Rs. 64168.

2. In support of this contention, the applicant has filed an affidavit along with a certificate from Notary Public, Calcutta. I am accordingly satisfied that the original Exchange Control Purposes copy of the said licence has been lost. Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under Sub-clause 9 (cc) of the Import (Control) order 1955 dated 7th December, 1955 as amended, the said original Exchange Control Purposes copy of licence No. P/AU/1252235/C/XX/24/C/H/23.24 dated 15th October, 1966 issued to M/s. Asre Jadid Urdu Daily, Calcutta is hereby cancelled.

3. A duplicate Exchange Control Purposes copy of the said licence is being issued separately to the licensee.

[No. 44-V/A-62/68-69/NPCIB.]

S. A. SESHAN,
Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 6th September, 1968

S.O. 3433.—A licence No. G/AU/1035074/C/XX/26/C/H/26 dated the 1st April, 1968 for the value of Rs. 85,232 for the import of Insulation Material etc., as per list attached

with the licence was issued to the Chief Purchase Officer, Amalgamated Electricity Corporation of Moradabad 12, Krishana Ashram, Moradabad (U.P.), with a Letter of Authority in favour of M/s. Burn and Co. Ltd., Reyrolla Agency, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta-1.

2. Thereafter, show cause notices No. 10(20)/68-Vig/2930 and 10(20)/68-Vig/2931 both dated 13th August, 1968 were issued to the above mentioned parties asking them to show cause within ten days as to why the said licence should not be cancelled on the ground that the same was obtained by them on the basis of forged Sanction issued by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, New Delhi.

3. The aforesaid show cause notice addressed to the Chief Purchase Officer, Amalgamated Electricity Corporation of Moradabad, 12, Krishana Asharam, Moradabad (U.P.) has been received back undelivered from the Postal authorities with the remarks "Not Known" while no reply has been received from the M/s. Burn and Co., Ltd., Calcutta though the time limit of ten days mentioned in the show cause notice has expired on 23rd August, 1968.

4. The undersigned has carefully examined the case and has come to the conclusion that the said licence has been obtained on the basis of false and fabricated documents and the licensees and Letter of Authority holders are avoiding replies to the show cause notices.

5. Having regard to what has been stated in the preceding paragraph, the undersigned is satisfied that the licence in question should be cancelled or otherwise rendered ineffective. Therefore, the undersigned in exercise of the powers vested in him under Clause 9(a) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 hereby cancelled the licence No. G/AU/1035074/C/XX/26/C/H/26 dated 1st April, 1968 for Rs. 85,232 issued in favour of the Chief Purchase Officer, Amalgamated Electricity Corporation of Moradabad, 12, Krishana Asharam, Moradabad (U.P.) and also the letter of authority in favour of M/s. Burn and Co. Ltd., Reyrolla Agency, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta-1.

[No. 10(20)/68-Vig.]

S.O. 3434.—A licence No. G/AU/1035202/C/XX/27/C/H/26 dated 18th April, 1968 for the value of Rs. 80,725 for the import of goods as per list attached with the licence was issued to the Chief Purchase Officer, Saharanpur Electricity Corporation, Bhali Ram Building, Jawala Nagar, Saharanpur (U.P.) with a Letter of Authority in favour of M/s. Easun Engineering Co. Ltd., 5-7 Second Line Bench, Bombay.

2. Thereafter, show cause notices Nos. 10(20)/68-Vig/2929 and 10(20)/68-vig/2926 both dated 13th September, 1968 were issued to the above mentioned parties asking them to show cause within ten days as to why the said licence should not be cancelled on the ground that the same was obtained by them on the basis of forged Sanction issued by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, New Delhi.

3. The aforesaid show cause notice addressed to the Chief Purchase Officer, Saharanpur Electricity Corporation, Bhali Ram Building, Jawala Nagar, Saharanpur (U.P.) has been received back undelivered with the remarks from the Postal authorities that the party left without address and the show cause notice has expired on 23rd August, 1968 and whereas the show cause notice addressed to M/s. Easun Engineering Co. Ltd., 5-7 Second Line Bench, Bombay has been received back undelivered from the Postal authorities for want of complete address and the notice has been reposted on their Madras address with copies to their offices at Bombay/New Delhi.

4. The undersigned has carefully examined the case and has come to the conclusion that the said licence has been obtained on the basis of false and fabricated documents and the licensee is evading reply to the show cause notice.

5. Having regard to what has been stated in the preceding paragraph, the undersigned in exercise of the powers vested in him under clause 9(a) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 hereby cancel the licence No. G/AU/1035202/C/XX/27/C/H/26 dated 18th April, 1968 for Rs. 80,725 issued in favour of the Chief Purchase Officer, Saharanpur Electricity Corporation, Bhali Ram Building, Jawala Nagar, Saharanpur (U.P.) and also the letter of authority in favour of M/s. Easun Engineering Co. Ltd., 5-7 Second Line Bench Bombay.

[No. 10(20)/68-Vig.]

C.O. 3435.—A licence No. G/AU/1035236/C/XX/27/C/27, dated 27th April, 1968 for the value of Rs. 89,275 for the import of Insulation Material etc., as per list attached with the licence was issued to the Chief Purchase & Stores Officer, Bharatpur Electricity

Corporation, Railway Road, Bharatpur (Rajasthan), with a letter of Authority in favour of M/s. SLM-Manek Lal Industries Ltd., Sir P.M. Road, Bombay.

2. Thereafter, show cause notices Nos. 10(20)/68-Vig/2927 and 10(20)/68-Vig/2928 both dated 13th August, 1968, were issued to the above mentioned parties asking them to show cause within ten days as to why the said licence should not be cancelled on the ground that the same was obtained by them on the basis of forged sanction issued by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, New Delhi.

3. The Show Cause Notice addressed to the Chief Purchase & Stores Officer, Bharatpur Electricity Corporation, Railway Road, Bharatpur (Rajasthan) has neither been received back undelivered nor has any reply been received from him, though the time limit of ten days mentioned in the Show Cause Notice has expired on 23rd August, 1968, while the letter of authority holder viz., M/s. SLM-Manek Lal Industries Ltd., Bombay have denied to be in possession of the licence in question.

4. The undersigned has carefully examined the case and has come to the conclusion that the said licence has been obtained on the basis of false and fabricated documents and the licensee is avoiding reply to the show cause notice.

5. Having regard to what has been stated in the preceding paragraph, the undersigned is satisfied that the licence in question should be cancelled or otherwise rendered ineffective. Therefore, the undersigned in exercise of the powers vested in him under clause 9(a) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, hereby cancel the licence No. G/AU/1035236/C/XX/27/C/H/27, dated 27th April, 1968 for Rs. 89,275 issued in favour of Chief Purchase and Stores Officer, Bharatpur Electricity Corporation, Railway Road, Bharatpur (Rajasthan) and also the letter of Authority in favour of M/s. SLM-Manek Lal Industries Ltd., Sir P.M. Road, Bombay.

[No. 10(20)/68-Vig.]

B. D. BHATTACHARYA,

Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

(Office of the Jt. Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

(Central Licensing Area)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 13th September 1968

S.O. 3436.—A licence No. P/SS/1607749/C dated 22nd September, 1967 of the value of Rs. 1240 for Copper, Tin & Lead was issued to M/s. M. C. Handa Brothers, C/o Bawa Bhagat Singh Bhalla, Land Lord, Pinjore, Distt. Ambala.

2. Thereafter, a show cause notice No. M-15/67/ENF/CLA/4719 dated 19th August, 1968 was issued asking them to show cause within 15 days as to why the said licence in their favour should not be cancelled on the ground that the Central Government is satisfied that the licence will not serve the purpose for which it has been granted in terms of Clause 9, sub-clause (cc).

3. The said show cause notice sent to the firm has been received back undelivered with the remarks of the Postal authorities "No such firm".

4. Having regard to what has been stated in the preceding paragraph, the undersigned is satisfied that the licence in question should be cancelled or otherwise rendered ineffective. Therefore, the undersigned, in exercise of the powers vested in him under Clause 9 sub-clause (cc) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 hereby cancel the Licence No. P/SS/1607749/C dated 22nd September, 1967 for Rs. 1240 issued in favour of M/s. M. C. Handa Bros., C/o Bawa Bhagat Singh Bhalla, Land Lord, Pinjore (Distt. Ambala).

[No. M-15/67/ENF/CLA/5909.]

J. S. BEDI,

Jt. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS

(Department of Mines and Metals)

New Delhi, the 12th September 1968

S.O. 3437.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Central Government hereby rescinds the notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Mines and Metals No. S.O. 420, dated the 29th January, 1966, published at pages 365 to 367 in Part II section 3-sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 5th February, 1966.

[No. C2-24(1)/66.]

S.O. 3438.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Central Government hereby rescinds the notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Mines and Metals No. S.O. 421, dated the 29th January, 1966, published at pages 367—372 in part II. Section 3-sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 5th February, 1966.

[No. C2-24(1)/66(i).]

RAM SAHAY, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT & SHIPPING

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 21st September 1968

S.O. 3439.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958), read with rule 3 and sub-rule (1) of rule 8, of the National Shipping Board Rules, 1960, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri K. C. Madappa as a member of the National Shipping Board to represent the Central Government on that Board, and makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 2319, dated the 6th July, 1967, namely:—

In the said notification,—

- (1) in the list of members shown as Central Government representatives, after item 10A and the entry relating thereto, the following item and entry shall be inserted, namely:—

“10-B Shri K. C. Madappa”;

- (2) item 21 and the entry relating thereto shall be omitted;

- (3) the following paragraph shall be inserted at the end, namely:—

“2. The Central Government hereby appoints Shri N. K. Gopalan Nair, Deputy Director General of Shipping, to be the Secretary of the Board”.

[No. 37-MD(4)/67.]

M. K. BHATE, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

ORDER

New Delhi, the 21st September 1968

S.O. 3440.—In pursuance of the directions issued under the provisions of each of the enactments specified in the First Schedule annexed hereto, the Central Government after considering the recommendations of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay hereby approves the film specified in column 2 of the Second Schedule annexed hereto in Gujarati to be of the description specified against it in column 6 of the said Second Schedule.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(1) Sub-section 4 of the Section 12 and Section 16 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (Central Act XXXVII of 1952).

(2) Sub-section (3) of Section 5 and Section 9 of the Bombay Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 (Bombay Act XVII of 1953).

(3) Sub-section (4) of Section 5 and Section 9 of the Saurashtra Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953 (Saurashtra Act XVII of 1953).

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

S. No.	Title of the film	Length 35 mm	Name of the Applicant	Name of the Producer	Whether a Scientific film or a film intended for educational pur- poses or a film dealing with news and current events or a documen- tary film
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	Vikas Na Vardan (Kaira District)	577'44 M	Director of Information Government of Gujarat Sachivayala, Ahmedabad.		Documentary film (for release in Gujarat Circuit only).

[No. F. 24/1/68-FP App. 1289.]

ADDENDUM

New Delhi, the 12th September 1968

S.O. 3441.—In the Schedule to this Ministry's S.O. No. 2948 dated 23rd August, 1968 appearing in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) No. 297 dated 27th August, 1968 please *add* against item 4 in column 3 the figure and letter viz., "394. 40M".

[No. F. 24/1/68-FP App. 1286.]

BANU RAM AGGARWAL, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE**(Department of Economic Affairs)***New Delhi, the 10th September 1968***REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA***For the year July 1, 1967—June 30, 1968*

S.O. 3442.—In accordance with section 53(2) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Central Board of Directors has submitted to the Government of India the following report on the working and accounts of the Bank for the year ended 30th June, 1968.

I. OVERALL TRENDS IN THE ECONOMY

After two years of successive droughts and serious imbalances in the economy, the year July 1967—June 1968 was characterised by a marked improvement in the supply situation both in respect of foodgrains and of industrial raw materials, a reversal of rising trend in prices and an improvement in the balance of payments position. Industrial production remained sluggish over the first half of the year, but it has begun to pick up since then. National income at constant prices during the fiscal year 1967-68 is estimated to have risen by 9.3 per cent as against a rise of only 1.7 per cent in 1966-67 and a decline of 4.7 per cent in 1965-66. The external accounts situation too showed some improvement attributable partly to a reduction in imports and partly to better export performance. The foreign exchange reserves benefited from this as well as from other special factors, such as a net drawing of \$32 million from the I. M. F. and special deposits of \$46 million by the I.B.R.D. and rose as a result by \$104 million in contrast to a sharp fall of \$160 million during the year July 1966—June 1967. With the greater room for manoeuvre in the economy the accent of policy shifted from control and correction of inflationary pressures to the promotion of recovery, especially in the industrial sector affected by recessionary demand conditions. These developments had a favourable impact on the capital market which showed a somewhat better tone.

2. The production of foodgrains in the crop year 1967-68 is estimated to be higher by about 29 per cent over that in the previous year. While the satisfactory monsoon has been a major contributory factor the result is also related to the additional production potential built up in recent years through spread of new techniques of cultivation, particularly the High-Yielding Varieties Programme and the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, and the larger availability of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides. This is reflected in the fact that foodgrains production in 1967-68 was 8 per cent higher than in 1964-65 when weather conditions, on the whole, were even more favourable. The industrial sector which has been sluggish since end-1965, continued to remain so till the end of December 1967. Index of Industrial Production (*Base: 1960=100*) for January-April 1968 shows, however, that the level of output was higher by a little over 6 per cent than in the corresponding period of last year. This improvement in the growth rate is attributable to better availability of raw materials, revival of demand and measures taken to stimulate industrial production. The major industries which contributed to the rise in growth rate were cotton textiles, vanaspati, industrial machinery, aluminium manufactures, fertilizers and paper and paper products. With the special measures taken to promote exports, the export demand for industrial products such as cotton textiles, iron and steel and some items of engineering goods has gone up.

3. Monetary resources (that is, currency with the public and aggregate deposits of banks) increased during the year by about 11.0 per cent as against a rise of 8.3 per cent during the previous year. The major factor contributing to this expansion was the extension of substantial credit by banks for food procurement operations. Bank credit to Government and a favourable turn in foreign exchange reserves also had a significant expansionary impact. A close watch was kept on the situation to ensure that the growth in liquidity was not materially higher than that in real output as happened last year when liquidity had increased by 8.7 per cent as against a marginal rise of 1.7 per cent in national output. As a result, there was a considerable easing off of the pressure from the monetary side on available supplies. The Index Number of Wholesale Prices (*Base: 1952-53=100*) showed a decline of 6.1 per cent over the year July 1967—June 1968 in contrast to sharp rises of 15.8 per cent and 18.3 per cent in 1966-67 and 1965-66 respectively. About 55 per cent of the decline in prices was on account of food articles and 54 per cent because of industrial raw materials and manufactures. The sizeable decline in the price level during the busy season of 1967-68 stands out in favourable contrast to the price increases which took place in corresponding periods during the previous two years. The extent of the decline was even larger than in 1964-65, a year of very good crops. Since the last week of March 1968 prices have tended to edge up but the rate of increase is much slower than is usually the case at this time of the year and towards the close of the year the Index remained around 204, which was about 6 per cent lower than the level a year ago.

4. The external payments situation also registered a modest improvement. There was a swing in the foreign exchange reserves from a decline of \$160 million in the year July 1966—June 1967 to an increase of \$104 million in the year under review. Apart from net drawings from the I.M.F. and the special deposits from the I.B.R.D., the improvement in foreign exchange reserves was attributable to a decline in imports and a rise in exports. A substantial fall in food and raw jute imports consequent on increased domestic production was responsible for a reduction of 5 per cent in total imports during the financial year 1967-68. The increase in exports, though modest (3.6 per cent), was significant insofar as it represented a reversal of the declining trend of the post-devaluation period. The bulk of the increase in exports took place under non-traditional items. Debt servicing continued to be a strain on reserves but its impact was to some extent lessened by the rescheduling of debt as well as refinancing by some members of the Aid India Consortium and the special deposits from the I.B.R.D.

5. Economic policies in the first quarter of the year, when the price situation was difficult, were geared primarily to the control of inflationary pressures, ensuring equitable distribution of foodgrains and providing incentives on a selective basis for increased production. With the easing of pressure on prices the accent of policy shifted to the promotion of a more broad-based revival of the economy. The stress on agricultural improvement remains; the aim is to secure continuing gains in production through the extension of the area under High-Yielding Varieties and other Programmes, adoption of scientific methods of cultivation and better water management. The support prices of agricultural commodities have been raised in order to provide an adequate incentive to the farmer for increasing production. It has also been decided to build up a sizeable buffer stock of foodgrains through procurement and imports. The total procurement of foodgrains during the year up to the end of June 1968 amounted to 5.8 million tonnes. During the same period, the purchases made by the Food Corporation of India were 3.7 million tonnes.

6. In order to stimulate industrial production, licensing restrictions were further relaxed and credit facilities enlarged. Fiscal and monetary measures were taken during the year to promote savings, investment and exports. The Bank rate was reduced from 6 per cent to 5 per cent on March 2, 1968. Action was also taken to reduce the level of interest rates on bank advances and deposits.

7. A major development in the institutional field during the year was the enunciation by Government of a policy of "social control" of commercial banks. The object of this move is to facilitate a more purposeful distribution of bank credit and to correct the excessive association of banks with particular industrial or business interests. The National Credit Council, constituted in December 1967, is designed as a forum to assist the Government and the Reserve Bank in the task of allocating credit among the different sectors in conformity with the objectives of planning. The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance presides over the Council and its membership includes representatives from commercial banks, the co-operative sector, large, medium and small-scale industries, agriculture, trade including export trade and certain professional groups. The Council is to study continually the credit requirements of various sectors, the resources available and the ways and means of augmenting them and provide guidelines for action by the banking system. Legislation designed, *inter alia*, to secure a reconstitution of the Boards of Directors of the Indian commercial banks, appointment of professional bankers as full-time Chairmen and prohibition of loans and advances to Directors and their concerns has been taken in hand. Each foreign bank would be expected to set up an Advisory Board consisting of Indians (with the exception of the Chief Executive Officer when he is a member) on lines similar to those prescribed for Indian banks. Meanwhile, both the major Indian banks and foreign banks have taken steps towards this end.

Output, Prices and Policy Measures :

8. The expected overall increase in agricultural output in 1967-68 was 20 per cent. Although this represented in part a recovery from the low level of the previous drought year, it would still compare favourably with the previous peak level reached in 1964-65. Foodgrains output, estimated at 95.6 million tonnes, that is, some 21 million tonnes more than in 1966-67 was 29 per cent higher than in the previous year and about 8 per cent above the 1964-65 level. The rise in the production of commercial crops with the singular exception of sugarcane was equally satisfactory. The output of raw jute is estimated at 6.4 million bales which is about 20 per cent higher than in the preceding year. The output of cotton is also estimated to show a rise of the same order. The output of major oilseeds is estimated to have recorded a sizeable increase over the previous year. Official estimates of groundnut production are placed at 5.8 million tonnes as against 4.4 million tonnes in the previous year. The substantial improvement in agricultural output during 1967-68 was the result of the favourable weather conditions during the year, the additional production potential built up during the last few years, extension of area under the new agricultural strategy and the spread of new techniques of cultivation.

9. The deceleration in the industrial growth rate, which had set in towards the end of 1965, continued during the first half of the year. This was due to the persistence of supply bottlenecks for some agriculture-based industries and the slackness in demand for a number of capital goods and consumer goods industries. The first four months of 1968 (i.e. January—April 1968) witnessed a recovery, the index showing a rise of 6.4 per cent over the corresponding period of 1967. The pick-up in the growth rate reflects the impact of incentives provided by the Government for stimulating industrial production and of the improved supply situation of industrial raw materials, spares and components. The overall effect of reduced output during the first six months (July—December 1967) and the improvement during the following four months has been to raise the Index of Industrial Production for the period July 1967 to April 1968 marginally by about one per cent, i.e., the same rate of growth as in the corresponding period of the previous year.* With this overall picture, several important industries such as fertilizers, petroleum products, aluminium manufactures, radio receivers, paper and paper products, have shown sizeable increases.

10. The improvement in the supply of foodgrains and industrial raw materials was duly reflected in the price level. The persistent upward trend in prices of the two previous years was halted and reversed. Over the period July 1967—June 1968, the wholesale prices index (Base : 1952-53=100) registered a fall of 6.1 per cent as compared with increases of 15.8 per cent and 18.3 per cent during the preceding two years of 1966-67 and 1965-66, respectively. Prices of industrial raw materials declined by 17.5 per cent and those of "food articles" and "manufactures" by 5.8 per cent and 1.9 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, consumer prices have not fallen so far. In fact, the All-India Consumer Price Index for Working Class (Base: 1949=100) showed a rise, though of a smaller order, of 1.4 per cent over the year July—June as compared with 14.1 per cent during the previous year.

11. Among food articles, rice prices showed an initial decline with the arrival of the crop in the market; but they have been rising consistently since the end of December 1967. Over the year under review they showed a rise of 4.2 per cent. Prices of wheat, jowar and bajra declined by as much as 17.3 per cent, 12.3 per cent and 19.4 per cent, respectively. Pulses and edible oils recorded substantial declines in their prices (34.2 per cent and 34.4 per cent). Only two commodities of common consumption, viz., sugar and gur showed increases of 14.7 per cent and 10.3 per cent respectively. The main factor behind the rise in the prices of these commodities was the stagnant sugarcane output. The price index for sugar rose also because of the partial decontrol of sugar. Among industrial raw materials, prices of oilseeds declined by 37.2 per cent, while those of raw cotton and raw jute increased by 12.4 per cent and 14.6 per cent respectively. Raw cotton prices rose largely due to heavy buying by mills to build up their stocks which had been depleted earlier. In the case of raw jute, prices declined initially and even fell below the support prices fixed for the 1967-68 season. In the latter half of the year, however, they rose again as a result, among other things, of purchases by the S.T.C. and the Jute Buffer Stock Association. Among "manufactures", the price index for which recorded a fall for the first time since 1960, intermediate products declined by 12.2 per cent, while finished products recorded a nominal rise of 0.4 per cent.

12. The emphasis of economic policy in respect of agriculture has been on securing progressive increases in output. The key elements in this policy have been: extension of the High-Yielding Varieties and other similar Programmes, improvement in availability of inputs, extension of the intensive development approach to pulses and other food crops as well as commercial crops and the fixation of support prices for both food and commercial crops at levels remunerative to the agricultural producer.

13. With a view to meeting instability arising out of wide fluctuations in agricultural production from year to year both in respect of supplies and prices and also to progressively reduce the country's dependence on imports of agricultural commodities, it has been decided as a first step to build up a buffer stock of foodgrains of about 3 million tonnes, this year. It is also proposed to import 7.5 million tonnes of foodgrains in 1968 to be used partly for stockpiling. Procurement programmes have been intensified and a target of 7 million tonnes for kharif and 2 million tonnes for rabi has been fixed. Total procurement amounted to 5.8 million tonnes during the year up to end-June 1968. The Food Corporation of India has been assigned a major role in the procurement drive. The system of zonal restrictions on movement of foodgrains and of public distribution was generally maintained. As at

*Recently, the Central Statistical Organization has revised the Index of Industrial Production (Base : 1956=100) to base 1960=100, with many structural changes therein. According to the original Index, there was an increase of 1.4 per cent in the calendar year 1967.

the end of December 1967, a little more than half the total population was covered by statutory and informal rationing.

14. In pursuance of the policy of ensuring remunerative prices to the farmer, minimum support prices of a number of agricultural commodities—foodgrains and non-foodgrains—were revised upwards. In respect of cotton, statutory price controls were removed, but support prices at higher levels than the previous floor prices were announced. For jute also, minimum support prices for 1967-68 season were raised. To stabilise raw jute prices, the Jute Commissioner issued minimum purchase quotas to mills and the Jute Buffer Stock Association. The State Trading Corporation also entered the market and made purchases. A number of measures were taken to stimulate the production of sugar. The minimum price of sugarcane was raised in order to arrest the declining trend in the area under this commercial crop and also to enable the sugar industry to get adequate supply of cane. The partial decontrol of sugar which was introduced from 1967-68 season envisaged freedom for the sugar producers to dispose of 40 per cent of their production during 1967-68 season in the free market, subject to issue of periodical release orders by the Government. Besides, the basic excise duty on sugar was reduced the benefit of which was given to the consumer. A rebate was also allowed in the excise duty on sugar production in 1967-68 which is in excess of 80 per cent of the production in the 1966-67 season. Alongside the incentives given for increasing domestic production, substantial imports were made also of certain industrial raw materials like raw cotton and vegetable oils in order to feed the requirements of domestic industries.

15. Despite increases in supplies of raw materials as a result of import liberalisation and in the latter part of the year better crop outturn, there was no evidence of recovery from industrial recession for the major part of the year. The recession set in towards the end of 1965 and the rate of growth of industrial output declined from an average of 7 to 8 per cent during the decade 1955—65 to only 2 per cent in 1966 and about one per cent in 1967.

16. For quite some time now, a wide range of industries has been experiencing recessionary conditions. The stagnation in public sector outlays on the Plan and the adverse impact of inflationary pressures and shortages on private investment resulted in a reduction in fresh orders for a number of capital goods industries. The spread effects of these cuts were felt over a wide sector. Some relief was provided to recession-affected industries through increase in exports, particularly of the non-traditional items. The increase in exports was, however, not adequate to induce effective utilisation of capacity. Among the consumer goods industries, cotton textiles, which has a sizeable weightage in the index of industrial production, continued to have serious difficulties in the early part of the year both on account of shortage of raw cotton following two consecutive droughts and the lower off-take of cloth consequent upon a fall in real incomes of a large section of the population. The acute shortage of raw materials led to enforced additional holidays for mills. Since September 1967, however, with the improvement in the availability of raw cotton, the industry has resumed normal working. Production figures for the first four months of 1968 indicate a substantial improvement in cotton textile output.

17. There are, however, a few industries which have escaped recessionary trends as their products do not suffer from demand limitation. There is, for instance, a growing demand for power and at the same time some power projects taken up earlier have fructified. As a result, all industries related to power generation and distribution like electricity, aluminium conductors, electrical goods, electric lamps and power transformers have done well. The other industries whose output has steadily grown are the industries where there is considerable scope for import substitution. Nitrogenous fertilizer, petroleum and petroleum products are in this category. In view of the high level of demand for their products, growth in capacity would largely determine the rate of increase in output. The scooter industry, where output has risen, is a case of considerable pent up demand for this type of transport and the limitation here also is productive capacity.

18. Recently, there are signs of a revival in industrial output. The index for January—April 1968 shows a 6.4 per cent increase over the corresponding period last year largely as a result of an increase in output of industries like fertilizers, cotton textiles, tea and vanaspathi. On the whole, while the industries which had suffered because of insufficiency of raw materials have begun to look up, there are still a number of units in the capital goods producing sector which continue to suffer from a low level of demand.

19. In view of the continuing recessionary conditions in industry, several measures were taken to promote recovery. The process of liberalisation of the provisions of licensing for industries, which was initiated in May 1966, was carried forward during the year under review. The Government decided in January 1968 to delicense the manufacture of agricultural tractors and power tillers; existing units have also been allowed to expand or diversify production without any fresh licence. In December 1967, conditions

for diversification of output involving foreign exchange were relaxed, enabling the industries to import raw materials even if it involved additional foreign exchange outlay. In July 1967, price and distribution controls on all categories of coal (except distribution controls on coking coal required by metallurgical consumers e.g. steel plants) were removed. Price and distribution controls on all commercial vehicles (3 tonnes and above) and jeeps were also lifted in stages. With effect from May 2, 1968, the decontrolled part of cloth production by textile mills has been raised from 60 per cent to 75 per cent. Besides, the Government also granted 2 per cent increase in the prices of controlled varieties of cloth, though almost the entire increase would be absorbed by excise duty adjustments so that the consumers would not have to pay a higher price. Price control on all varieties of paper (which was introduced in January 1960) was removed with effect from May 6, 1968. However, controls over the distribution and prices of cement were reimposed with effect from January 1, 1968. Since the capital goods and engineering sectors of the industry were hard hit by the slackening of demand, decision was taken to revive demand by placing advance orders on private firms by the public sector and liberalisation of controls over bank lending against the security of products of engineering industries.

Budgetary Operations:

20. The resources position of the Central and State Governments continued to be strained during the fiscal year 1967-68. Reflecting the recessionary trends in the economy budgetary receipts of the Union Government fell sizeably short of expectations under tax receipts and small savings. In the context of the steep fall in resources, efforts were made to keep down some outlays. Among other things, the provision in the Union budget for the Annual Plan of 1967-68 was brought down from the budgeted level of Rs. 1826 crores to Rs. 1809 crores. Further, the Union Government abolished/reduced the subsidy on the distribution of certain foodgrains. The subsidy on distribution of fertilizers had already been withdrawn during the previous year. Even so, aggregate disbursements exceeded budget provisions owing to larger cash outgo on account of enhancement of dearness allowance for Central Government employees, provision for larger non-Plan grants to States affected by floods, cyclone and earthquake, and larger loans to States and Departmental and other undertakings to meet the shortfall in their internal resources. In the result, in place of the nominal overall surplus of Rs. 1 crore envisaged in the budget for 1967-68, an overall deficit of Rs. 218 crores is now estimated.

21. Resources of States were also adversely affected by the recessionary situation in the economy. In particular, resources mobilised by the States from taxes levied by them fell short of budget anticipation by Rs. 5 crores. States, like the Centre, also curtailed the scale of their developmental activity. However, additional expenditure on account of grant of enhanced dearness allowance to their employees and famine relief added to their burden. As a result, some States resorted to further overdrafts from the Reserve Bank. The Central Government had to step up its special loans to these States to enable them to clear their overdrafts. The total special assistance provided by the Centre in this form amounted to Rs. 118 crores during the fiscal year 1967-68 as compared with Rs. 108 crores during 1966-67.

22. In accordance with the revised procedure to deal with the States having persistent overdrafts with the Reserve Bank, the Bank issued formal notices to such States on four occasions between March and July 1967. The overdrafts outstanding at the end of March and June 1967 were cleared by the States out of special loans advanced by the Centre. In view of the abnormal conditions prevailing in the States badly hit by the drought, the Bank refrained, for sometime after July 1967, from issuing formal notices to State Governments which were overdrawn. Nevertheless, the Bank kept up pressure on the concerned State Governments and the question was reviewed at frequent intervals with the representatives of these States individually. The overdrafts outstanding at the end of March 1968 were reduced with special assistance provided by the Centre. But the overdrafts again rose sizeably soon after the commencement of the current fiscal year. The Reserve Bank therefore resumed its earlier procedure of issuing formal notices to the States in default. The position of the States, whose accounts are overdrawn, is being constantly reviewed in the light of this procedure. The overdrafts have been cleared at the end of June 1968. In terms of total overdraft over the year July 1967—June 1968 cleared by the Centre, there has been some improvement over the previous 12 months.

23. The budget of the Union Government for fiscal year 1968-69, presented against the background of an expected revival of the economy, reflects the policy objective of providing through fiscal incentives further stimulus for recovery. Aggregate receipts of the Centre anticipated at Rs. 4703 crores (including the yield from the additional tax measures proposed in the budget) fall short of the budgeted disbursements at Rs. 4992 crores (including miscellaneous transactions), leaving a sizeable overall deficit of Rs. 289 crores. As compared with 1967-68 (revised estimates) both receipts and disbursements are placed lower by Rs. 78 crores and Rs. 89 crores, respectively. Although

revenue receipts are estimated to exceed the 1967-68 (revised estimates) level by Rs. 181 crores (Rs. 141 crores under tax revenue and Rs. 40 crores under non-tax revenue), the excess will be more than offset by the expected shortfall under capital receipts. Net receipts from internal market loans are placed lower than in 1967-68 by Rs. 32 crores. The outlook in regard to inflow on account of foreign loan assistance is also not as bright as it was during 1967-68.

24. As regards disbursements, provision for direct disbursements of the Union Government on both developmental and non-developmental items has been stepped up over the levels for 1967-68 (revised estimates). The provision on the Annual Plan for 1968-69 has been stepped up moderately by Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 1859 crores as compared with the outlay of Rs. 1809 crores on the Annual Plan of 1967-68. In addition, a provision of Rs. 140 crores has been made for buffer stocks of foodgrains during 1968-69.

25. The yield from additional taxation proposed by the Union Government for 1968-69 amounts to Rs. 119 crores including changes in postal and telegraph rates and in railway passenger fares and freights. The Union Budget proposals for 1968-69 were designed mainly to promote savings and investment in the economy, to raise agricultural productivity and expand export earnings. Thus, in the field of personal taxation, the Income-tax Annuity Deposit Scheme has been discontinued and provision for taxation of dividend income liberalised. In regard to the corporate sector, apart from abolition of tax on excess distribution of equity dividend and the reduction of the rate of surtax, the Finance Act has provided, *inter alia*, for liberal deduction from taxable income of specified categories of expenditure incurred in connection with raising agricultural output and promotion of exports, and for exempting from income tax, the whole income derived by an Indian company by way of royalties, fees, etc., from abroad. The bulk of the additional yield from tax proposals is expected from proposals in regard to excise and import duties. The items chosen for additional/new levies of excise are either luxuries or articles of inessential consumption, or items where it is desirable to restrict domestic consumption in the interest of larger exports. Likewise, items covered by the additional import duties are either luxury items or products where indigenous output has been showing a rising trend.

26. In the case of State Governments, a sizeable improvement in resources is anticipated in the current fiscal year. At the same time, States have also stepped up the scale of their outlays on both developmental and non-developmental heads. Consequently, the budgeted overall deficit of Rs. 99.6 crores (at existing levels of taxation) is only marginally lower than the deficit of Rs. 102.2 crores for 1967-68. Including the States' share of Rs. 15 crores in Centre's additional mobilisation through its budget proposals, the additional tax proposals made by five States, and the economies in expenditure proposed by two States, the overall deficit will be brought down to about Rs. 67 crores. Of this Rs. 9.5 crores is expected to be covered by net sale of securities in the cash balance investment account. Both for the immediate future and over the longer run additional mobilisation of resources by States is imperative if economic growth is to be fostered.

27. Net resources mobilised by the Centre and States through market borrowings were on a reduced scale during the fiscal year 1967-68 than during the preceding year. This was mainly due to the fact that the amount of maturing loans due for repayment by States was sizeably larger (Rs. 51 crores) than during 1966-67 (Rs. 2 crores). The Union Government floated in July 1967 three cash-cum-conversion loans, *viz.*, a 5-year 4 1/2 per cent loan 1972, a 15-year 5 per cent loan 1982 and a 25-year 5 1/2 per cent loan 1992 for an aggregate amount of Rs. 350 crores. Subscriptions amounted to Rs. 350.5 crores, of which Rs. 131.0 crores were in cash and Rs. 219.5 crores in the form of conversion. Net market loans of the Centre, after allowing for cash repayments on account of matured loans, amounted to Rs. 94 crores, the same as expected in the budget but Rs. 14 crores more than the amount realised during 1966-67. The State Governments floated in September 1967 loans for an aggregate amount of Rs. 114.75 crores with yields ranging from 5.87 per cent to 6.11 per cent. Subscriptions to the loans amounted to Rs. 125 crores (including Rs. 7 crores by way of conversion) the whole of which was accepted. Allowing for cash repayments, net market loans of States amounted to Rs. 74 crores during the year as against Rs. 97 crores during 1966-67. Thus, net market loans of the Centre and States worked out to Rs. 168 crores for the fiscal year 1967-68 as compared with Rs. 177 crores during 1966-67.

28. The Union budget for 1968-69 has taken credit for gross market borrowings of Rs. 300 crores. Allowing for repayments of maturing loans, net market loans are estimated at Rs. 61 crores. The Central Government issued on May 11, 1968 the 5 1/2 per

cent loan 1995 at par for an aggregate amount of Rs. 175 crores. Facilities for conversion were offered in respect of 3 3/4 per cent National Plan Bonds Fifth Series (3 3/4 per cent loan 1968). Total subscriptions to the loan aggregated Rs. 178.56 crores—Rs. 117.75 crores in conversion and Rs. 60.81 crores in cash. Allowing for cash repayments of the matured loan, net receipts from the market loan amounted to Rs. 21.92 crores. The Government announced on July 5, 1968 the issue of another cash-cum-conversion loan, namely, 44 per cent loan 1975 for a total amount of Rs. 135 crores. The maturing 3 1/2 per cent loan 1968 was offered for conversion at par into the new loan. The subscription list opened on July 26 and closed on the same day. Total subscriptions amounted to Rs. 142 crores, of which Rs. 76 crores were in cash and Rs. 66 crores were conversions; the entire subscription was accepted. Allowing for cash repayment of the unconverted portion of the 3 1/2 per cent loan 1968 and repayment on account of 4 1/4 per cent National Defence Loan, 1968 (Rs. 10.43 crores) and the 4 per cent Hyderabad Development Loan, 1968 (Rs. 2.18 crores) which mature during September-October 1968, the net market borrowing of the Centre for 1968-69 would aggregate Rs. 81 crores (including Rs. 22 crores raised in May referred to above) as against Rs. 61 crores envisaged in the budget for 1968-69.

29. The recovery in the gilt-edged market noticed in the preceding year gathered further momentum during the year under review. Open market operations of the Reserve Bank continued to be guided by the objectives of creating orderly market conditions and rationalising the yield pattern by correcting distortions in it. In pursuance of this, the Reserve Bank has, from time to time, made adjustments in its buying and selling rates. Prices of most scrips have been well maintained and there has been some welcome broadening of activity in the gilt-edged market. The Index of Government and semi-Government securities (base : 1961-62—100) rose from 94.7 at end-June 1967 to 96.3 by the week ended March 2, 1968. Consequent on the reduction in the Bank rate on March 2, 1968, prices in the gilt-edged market firmed up further, the index rising to 98.0 by end-June 1968. The Bank has continued to be a net seller of securities in the market.

30. Net collections of small savings aggregated Rs. 122 crores during the fiscal year 1967-68. At this level, they showed a shortfall relatively to anticipations in the budget estimates (Rs. 130 crores), although as compared with 1966-67 (Rs. 118 crores) they were somewhat higher. To provide a fillip to the small savings movement, fresh incentives were offered during the year. The rates of interest on certain media were stepped up so as to induce investors to hold investment till maturity. However, following the reduction in the rate of interest offered by commercial banks on savings deposits, the rate on Post Office Savings Bank Deposits was reduced from 4 per cent to 3½ per cent. The movement was made more broadbased by the addition of a new instrument viz., the 5-year fixed deposit scheme with (tax free) interest of 5 per cent, payable with the deposit on maturity. Mention may also be made of the institution of a Public Provident Fund Scheme, mainly for the benefit of self-employed persons who could not contribute to any recognised provident funds under the Provident Fund Act, 1925. Contributions to the Fund will enjoy the same income-tax and wealth tax benefits now granted to contributions to recognised Provident Funds and to savings in the form of insurance premia. The scheme has come into operation from July 1, 1968.

31. The general deterioration in the economic situation during the last two years caused a postponement of the implementation of the Fourth Five-Year Plan which was due to commence in 1966-67. The outlays in the public sector on the "Annual Plans" of 1966-67 and 1967-68 at Rs. 2141 crores and Rs. 2205 crores, respectively, fell marginally short of the targets postulated for these years (Rs. 2145 crores and Rs. 2246 crores). For 1968-69, an outlay of Rs. 2337 crores (including Rs. 140 crores on account of buffer stock of foodgrains) has been targeted. It has been decided to launch the Fourth Five-Year Plan during 1969-70 and the formulation of the Plan is in an advanced stage.

Private Corporate Sector:

32. Although there was improvement in the general economic situation for this year as a whole, there was no clear upward trend in actual investment. The capital issues consents rose sharply but actual capital raised showed only marginal rise and the sanctions as well as the disbursements relating to the assistance by the term lending institutions actually declined.

33. The consents (including no objection certificates) granted to non-Government public limited companies for the issue of fresh capital through shares and debentures

(excluding bonus and miscellaneous issues) move than doubled from Rs. 67 crores* granted during 1966 to Rs. 150.6 crores* during the year ended December 1967. Security-wise, consents for equity issues rose from Rs. 37 crores in 1966 to Rs. 93.3 crores in 1967 and those for debentures and preference shares rose from Rs. 24 crores and Rs. 6 crores respectively, in 1966 to Rs. 40.1 crores and Rs. 17.2 crores, respectively in 1967. Consents for bonus issues which amounted to Rs. 147 crores in 1966 following the abolition of bonus issue tax on companies and of the notional capital gains tax on bonus shares in the hands of shareholders, declined steeply to Rs. 47.8 crores during 1967.

34. There was also a modest revival in the new issue activity during 1967-68 (April-March) and the issue of capital through prospectus was higher as compared with 1966-67 mainly in equity. There was an improvement in the public response to a certain extent as indicated by a fall in the proportion of the amount devolved on the under-writers, though the support from the institutional investors continued to be substantial. Further, capital (excluding bonus and miscellaneous issues) raised by non-Government companies, increased from Rs. 72.4 crores in 1966 to Rs. 81.4 crores in 1967. The equity capital raised recorded an increase from Rs. 49.7 crores in 1966 to Rs. 53.0 crores in 1967 and debentures from Rs. 15.3 crores to Rs. 20.9 crores during the same period.

35. The stock market remained depressed for the greater part of the year July 1967—June 1968 owing, among other factors, to the persistence of supply shortages, and of recessionary conditions in important sectors of industry, accompanied by labour unrest in certain parts of the country. However, with the easing of the supply situation following the record level of agricultural production, the fiscal reliefs announced in the Union budget for 1968-69 in February 1968 to the corporate sector and the reduction in the Bank rate from 6 per cent to 5 per cent with effect from March 2 favourably influenced the market sentiment. Reflecting the mood of the stock market in these two phases, the Reserve Bank Index of Prices of Variable Dividend Industrial Securities (Base : 1961-62—100) declined steadily from 77.5 on July 1, 1967 to reach a low of 73.2 by mid-February 1968; subsequently, a recovery in share prices set in, raising the Index to 81.0 by the close of the year, although there was a temporary reaction between March 9 and April 13 owing to the pressure on reserve currencies and the consequent uncertainties in the international financial market. Over the year as a whole, the index recorded a net rise of 4.5 per cent in contrast to the net decline of 4.0 per cent in the preceding year.

36. The financial assistance to the corporate sector provided by the term-lending institutions declined during 1967-68 (April-March) compared with the preceding year, despite the additional facilities provided during the year for concessional finance. Applications for new assistance also declined. Aggregate financial assistance sanctioned by term-lending institutions† in the form of loans, underwriting and direct subscription to shares and debentures declined steeply from Rs. 122 crores in 1966-67 (April-March) to Rs. 86 crores in 1967-68. @ Disbursements were also lower at Rs. 104 crores as against Rs. 124 crores in the previous year. Loans sanctioned and disbursements made by the Industrial Development Bank of India (I.D.B.I.) showed a sharp fall from Rs. 55 crores and Rs. 43 crores respectively, in the fiscal year 1966-67 to Rs. 27 crores and Rs. 39 crores, respectively in 1967-68.

37. The I.D.B.I. introduced additional financial facilities and concessions during the year (referred to in paras 73—76). Apart from these term-lending institutions, the Unit Trust of India and the Life Insurance Corporation of India continued to assist the private corporate sector through their underwriting and investment operations. The Life Insurance Corporation's investments in shares and debentures at Rs. 193 crores at the end of March 1967 were higher by Rs. 10 crores than their level at the end of the corresponding month in 1966. The increase in investments by the Unit Trust of India amounted to Rs. 15 crores between end-May 1967 and end-May 1968 as compared with Rs. 6 crores in the corresponding period of 1966-67. Under the Credit Guarantee Scheme which was expanded during the year and the new schemes introduced by the State Bank of India, there was a substantial increase in the scale of assistance provided to small-scale industries. The Reserve Bank of India liberalised the terms of financing of the increase in advances

*Excluding private limited companies banking and insurance companies and provident societies incorporated as companies. Since November 4, 1966 these companies have been exempted from the operation of Capital Issues Control altogether and they no longer require the prior sanction of the Controller of Capital Issues, while issuing capital, except in case of bonus issues; hence they are not covered in the data for both years.

†The institutions included are the IDBI IFC, ICICI, SFCS and SIDCS.

@Figures for 1967-68 are preliminary.

made by the commercial banks to the small-scale industries. The I.D.B.I. took complementary measures in the sphere of term-finance by providing refinance at a concessional rate to the banks and the State Financial Corporations in respect of their loans covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme.

38. In the bullion market, the ban on forward trading in gold and silver imposed with effect from November 14, 1962 and January 10, 1963, respectively, continued during the year under review. In spot trading in the Bombay market, silver was in the limelight and showed a persistent uptrend in prices owing to an unprecedented demand in the context of the world uptrend in silver prices following the decision of the U.S. Treasury to abandon the monetary price of \$ 1.29 per fine ounce and to restrict sales to domestic industrial users at going market price. The rise in silver prices was very steep from Rs. 353.00 to Rs. 524.00 per kg Gold, on the other hand, presented a steady front and remained by and large unaffected by the 'gold rush' in Europe in March 1968 and by the general uptrend in world prices of the metal following the decision of the European central bankers on a two-tier price system for gold. In fact, the rise in the price of standard gold was modest at Rs. 4.00 per 10 grams from Rs. 157.50 on July 7, 1967 to Rs. 161.50 on June 30, 1968.

Money, Credit and Credit Policy:

39. Reflecting the higher level of economic activity during the year July 1967-June 1968, money supply with the public rose substantially by Rs. 503 crores (or by 10.1 per cent) as compared with Rs. 312 crores (or 6.7 per cent) in the previous year. The increase in the currency component, and in deposit money, was more or less the same, the former having risen by Rs. 248 crores (Rs. 166 crores in the preceding year) and the latter by Rs. 255 crores (Rs. 146 crores in 1966-67). Total monetary resources comprising currency with the public and aggregate deposits of banks expanded during the year by Rs. 764 crores (11.0 per cent) as compared with Rs. 529 crores (8.3 per cent) in 1966-67. The rate of monetary expansion was only slightly higher than the growth rate in real output. Larger credit extension by banks to the private sector was mainly responsible for the increased rate of expansion in money supply. Partly as a result of relaxation of credit policy, net bank credit to the private sector recorded a substantial increase of 26.8 per cent during the year as against 18.5 per cent in the previous year. At Rs. 298 crores the increase was 71 per cent higher than that of the previous year. While the increase in net bank credit to the private sector including credit for food procurement operations was appreciably higher than in the preceding year that to the Government sector (at Rs. 171 crores) was about the same as in the previous year. The Reserve Bank's net credit to Government showed a smaller rise of Rs. 113 crores as against Rs. 182 crores in the previous year; other banks' credit to Government sector, however, increased by Rs. 58 crores in contrast to a contraction of Rs. 10 crores in the preceding year. An improvement to the extent of Rs. 95 crores in net foreign exchange assets of banks as against a fall of Rs. 24 crores in the previous year represented a significant expansionary impact on money supply. The marked increase in net foreign exchange assets during the year is attributable, to net drawings from the IMF, deposits of I.B.R.D. with the Reserve Bank and an improvement in export earnings along with a noticeable decline in payments for imports. The expansionary effect of the above factors on money supply was offset to some extent by an increase of Rs. 60 crores in net non-monetary liabilities of the banking system (Rs. 32 crores in the previous year). During the 1967 slack season (May-October) money supply showed a smaller contraction of Rs. 63 crores which was only half of that witnessed in the previous slack season. In the 1967-68 busy season which commenced against the background of a large increase in agricultural output, money supply recorded the largest ever expansion of Rs. 545 crores (Rs. 456 crores in the preceding busy season), mainly on account of larger credit extension to private sector.

40. The credit situation during the year was marked by a much faster pace of credit expansion than last year accompanied by only a moderately higher rate of deposit accrual which resulted in a steep rise in the credit-deposit ratio from 74.8 per cent to 78.2 per cent. Credit expansion of the order of Rs. 458 crores (17 per cent) was larger by Rs. 121 crores than in the preceding year (Rs. 337 crores or 15 per cent) but the rise in deposits at Rs. 435 crores (12 per cent) was larger by only Rs. 67 crores as compared with the deposit accrual in 1966-67 (11 per cent). The banks, therefore, had a greater recourse to borrowings from the Reserve Bank during the year (Rs. 92 crores as against Rs. 11 crores in the previous year).

41. In the past few years, the accent of monetary policy primarily was on keeping a restraint on the growing inflationary pressures in the economy by minimising the extent and duration of the Reserve Bank's lending to commercial banks. In the operation of this policy, however, the Bank took care to see that the impact of restrictive credit measures was wherever necessary, softened by a selective liberalisation of credit for productive and

developmental activities in the economy. Since August-September 1967 there has been a shift of emphasis towards helping the revival of industrial production, particularly in industries facing recessionary conditions and stimulating the flow of credit to priority sectors like agriculture, small industries and exports. With the bumper harvest of 1967-68, and the fall in wholesale prices, the accent on liberalisation became more pronounced.

42. In the slack season of 1967, credit policy had to be geared initially to reckon with the sustained pressure on prices, particularly of agricultural commodities and a little later, to provide for a larger credit flow to selected industrial sectors which were facing recessionary tendencies. At the beginning of the slack season, therefore, the banks were asked to secure a sizeable reduction in advances against seasonal commodities and also to exercise a strict control over advances against commodities in short supply and unsecured advances. In view of the likely slower pace of deposit expansion in the slack season, the banks were also advised to make positive efforts at deposit mobilisation, utilising the proceeds for investments in Government securities. At the end of July 1967, the Reserve Bank urged banks to enlarge their assistance to agriculture, exports, small-scale industries and engineering industries. With a view to stimulating the flow of bank credit to these sectors, the Reserve Bank, in a circular letter to banks on August 9, 1967, announced a package of liberalising measures. Refinance from the Bank was made available at a preferential rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in respect of scheduled commercial banks' packing credit advances to exporters of engineering and metallurgical products and at Bank rate in respect of packing credits to exporters of other products as also in respect of post-shipment export bills in all currencies. Simultaneously ceilings were prescribed for the rates to be charged by banks to the ultimate borrowers at 6 per cent in respect of packing credit advances to exporters of engineering and metallurgical products and at 8 per cent in respect of other packing credit and post-shipment finance; for rupee usance export bills a ceiling rate of 7.5 per cent was already operative. These ceilings applied irrespective of the banks' resort to Reserve Bank refinance. In line with this policy the C.D.B.I. also liberalised in August and September 1967 the scope of its schemes for refinancing medium-term export credit and rediscounting of bills promissory notes arising out of sales of indigenous machinery on deferred payment basis. To mitigate the impact of advances to priority sectors on the net liquidity ratio of banks as also the impact of ceiling rates on banks' earnings the Reserve Bank advised that the increase in a bank's advances to all priority-sectors over the average of such advances during July to October 1966 for the slack season and November 1966 to April 1967 for the busy season, would be treated as part of liquid assets of banks while computing the net liquidity ratio. Selective controls on bank advances were continued in respect of advances against commodities in short supply such as foodgrains, oilseeds, vegetable oils, sugar and cotton and kapas.

43. During the slack season of 1967, the overall resources position of scheduled commercial banks was much less comfortable than in the preceding slack season, as reflected in a smaller growth in deposits—Rs. 191 crores as compared with Rs. 265 crores in the previous slack season. In the result, despite the larger credit contraction of Rs. 102 crores as compared with Rs. 86 crores in the 1966 slack season, the credit-deposit ratio at the close of the slack season was 2.2 percentage points higher than that a year ago. Owing to the slower deposit growth, higher increase in cash reserves and larger repayment of loans to the Reserve Bank, the net increase in banks' investments in Government securities during the 1967 slack season was lower at Rs. 218 crores as compared with Rs. 298 crores during the 1966 slack season. The net liquidity ratio of scheduled commercial banks was, therefore, lower at 37.4 per cent as compared with 39.3 per cent at the end of the 1966 slack season.

44. Credit policy for the 1967-68 busy season took into account the higher demand for bank credit emanating from the expected increase in agricultural output, the consequent increase in official procurement operations in foodgrains as well as increased reliance by State Governments on the banking system for financing storage and distribution of chemical fertilizers, and the need to stimulate industrial output. It was also visualised that as the deposit growth during the year was expected to be lower than in the previous year, the Reserve Bank would be called upon to provide a larger quantum of refinance to banks. At the same time, however, the Bank was to provide refinance on a more selective basis, since the prevailing price situation did not permit a general expansion of credit. While the basic policy of the Bank to make refinance available to banks at the Bank rate, so long as a bank's net liquidity ratio was above 30 per cent remained unchanged, the Bank continued the various special schemes of refinance under which banks could borrow at Bank rate or below and extended the scope of such refinance facilities to cover additional purposes. The Governor announced in February 1968 the Bank's decision to charge a concessional rate of 4.5 per cent to scheduled commercial banks in respect of

their borrowing equivalent to the increase in advances made by them to the priority sectors over the average of such advances in the slack or the busy season, as the case may be. The refinancing at Bank rate or at a rate lower than the Bank rate under the various special schemes was to be additional to what a bank was entitled to obtain on the basis of the excess of its net liquidity ratio over 30 per cent. The Bank extended the scope of refinancing at the Bank rate to cover specific purposes, which included advances to State Governments/their agencies/Food Corporation of India for the purpose of food procurement operations and advances for financing the distribution of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Again, refinancing for these purposes was made available in the same manner as under the Bill Market Scheme, facilities in respect of which were reintroduced from November 1, 1967.

45. In the operation of credit policy, the Reserve Bank also provided for an extension of refinancing facilities on a discretionary basis, for limited periods, in certain special cases so that the pace of productive activity was not impeded for lack of credit. Banks were advised to bring to the notice of the Reserve Bank cases where they could not sanction loans to agricultural borrowers and to manufacturing units owing to paucity of resources. The system of higher interest rates applicable in respect of borrowings from the Bank above the Bank rate entitlement was also liberalised. In regard to export credit, the Bank, besides continuing the refinancing schemes introduced in August 1967, further reduced the cost of export credit by reducing in January 1968 the ceiling rate from 8 to 7.5 per cent in respect of packing credit for products other than engineering and metallurgical ones and all postshipment bills excepting rupee usance export bills for which a ceiling of 7.5 per cent was already operative and which was subsequently reduced to 6 per cent in March. As this rate was much lower than what the banks charged for domestic credit, a scheme has been evolved for grant of subsidy towards interest charges on export finance provided by banks at 6 per cent. Under the scheme, which became effective from March 3, 1968, the rate of subsidy would be one and a half per cent.

46. In conformity with the policy to provide banks with additional flexibility of operations in extending unsecured credit for production, trade and exports, the Bank consequent upon its acceptance of the major recommendations of the Working Group on Unsecured Advances and Guarantees decided that several specified categories of advances, hitherto classified as **unsecured advances**, would be excluded, *inter alia*, from the total of unsecured advances for the purpose of credit policy.

47. As the busy season progressed, prices began to decline at a fairly fast rate. The pace of bank credit expansion was considerably slower than expected and what was even more significant, important sections of industry continued to experience recessionary conditions. In the busy season, upto the end of February 1968, credit expanded at a slower pace (Rs. 306 crores) than in the corresponding period last year (Rs. 319 crores) in spite of a higher rate of deposit accrual (Rs. 143 crores as against Rs. 77 crores). More significantly, credit expansion for purposes other than food procurement operations was ever lower at Rs. 248 crores as against Rs. 323 crores. It was clear, therefore, that urgent action was needed. Some fiscal measures to stimulate the recovery of the economy were announced in the budget for 1968-69. The Bank reduced the Bank rate from 6 per cent to 5 per cent with effect from March 2, 1968. Simultaneously the Bank announced (i) a downward adjustment in the structure of selected interest rates to be paid by banks on deposits and the maximum rate to be charged by banks on their advances was also reduced from 10 per cent to 9.50 per cent per annum, (ii) a ceiling of 6 per cent per annum for packing credit and post-shipment credit for exports, and (iii) a reduction by half a per cent to 3 per cent per annum in the rate for 91-day Treasury bills. Accordingly, short-term interest rates were adjusted downwards.

48. By the end of March 1968, bank credit was running ahead of the last season's corresponding level and by the end of April the total seasonal expansion came to be Rs. 508 crores as against Rs. 426 crores in the 1966-67 busy season. Excluding advances by the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries for food procurement operations, the busy season expansion of bank credit was Rs. 401 crores as against Rs. 417 crores in the preceding season. Bank advances against all seasonal commodities rose by Rs. 384 crores during 1967-68 busy season as against Rs. 171 crores during the 1966-67 busy season, but advances against securities other than seasonal showed a much smaller expansion (Rs. 113 crores as against Rs. 260 crores). Deposit growth, however, continued to be higher throughout the season, amounting to Rs. 220 crores as against Rs. 169 crores during the previous busy season. The higher volume of credit during the busy season was financed by banks mainly by drawing down their investments and by recourse to borrowing from the Bank which was larger mainly because of the liberalised refinancing facilities made available by the Bank. Liquidation of investment in Government securities amounted to Rs. 182 crores (Rs. 198 crores in the preceding year) and borrowing from the Reserve Bank was larger by Rs. 105 crores as compared with Rs. 41 crores in the 1966-67 busy season.

At their peak, borrowings from the Bank in the 1967-68 season touched Rs. 148 crores on May 10, 1968 as against Rs. 140 crores reached on March 31, 1967. The comfortable resources position of banks was reflected in easy money conditions in the inter-bank call money market relative to the previous busy season. In Bombay, the highest rate for the 1967-68 season was reached at 5.3 per cent. in the middle of December 1967 and in Calcutta at 5.5 per cent. in the third week of March 1968.

49. In the field of selective credit controls, the Bank gradually relaxed controls on advances against some of the seasonal commodities. The credit by commercial and co-operative banks against gur was, however, brought under the purview of selective controls for the first time, owing to the sharp rise in its price. With a view to encouraging production and export of oilcakes, advances against oils and oilseeds to solvent extraction plants and/or the integral oil expeller mills with solvent extraction plants were exempted from ceiling restrictions while a preferential margin of 25 per cent. was fixed in respect of such advances. Later, further relaxation was introduced in respect of advances against groundnut and vegetable oils, following the arrival of a larger groundnut crop in 1967-68. Preferential concessions both in respect of ceilings and margins were accorded in respect of credit to vanaspati manufacturers and oil millers and that against warehouse receipts. In view of the prospects of a better supply situation of cotton and in order to take account of the regional disparities in cotton marketing as well as the delayed onset of the marketing season, the Bank re-fixed the ceilings and margins on banks' advances against cotton and kapas on a more flexible basis, banks being given the option to choose the base period from either the corresponding month of the previous year or the month immediately following that month. The ceilings were fixed at 85 per cent of the base month and margins at 25 per cent. on advances to mills and 35 per cent for others. Credit ceilings and margins were also modified in November 1967 in respect of credit advanced by State and Central Co-operative Banks against cotton. The margin on advances to co-operative cotton mills was lowered in December 1967. The Bank further relaxed the control on commercial banks' advances effective April 2, 1968. The ceiling was made more broad-based and raised to 110 per cent. of the peak level during the corresponding three-month period in 1967 commencing with April—June 1967 or the prevailing ceiling together with additional limits granted, whichever was higher. The margin for trade advances was lowered and a uniform margin of 25 per cent. was thus prescribed for all parties in April 1968. In June 1968, the minimum margin was reduced to 20 per cent. in the case of cotton mills. Control on co-operative banks' advances against cotton was also relaxed towards the end of April 1968 when ceilings in respect of such advances were raised in the case of State and Central Co-operative Banks. Thus the Bank's policy during the year was generally to relax selective credit controls whenever the situation of price and availability of individual commodities warranted it.

50. To assist the food procurement operations the Bank decided on June 15, 1968 that although the limits sanctioned by it under the regular Bill Market Scheme for the 1967-68 season would lapse by the close of June 1968, the refinance facilities under the Bill Market Scheme in respect of advances made by banks for the purpose of foodgrains procurement/distribution/storage to the State Governments/their agencies/Food Corporation of India would be available upto the end of September 1968.

51. During the first two months of the current slack season (i.e. upto June 28, 1968), there was a contra-seasonal credit expansion of Rs. 15 crores as against a contraction of Rs. 39 crores in the corresponding period of 1967, but deposit accrual was larger at Rs. 78 crores as compared with Rs. 54 crores. On present indications, it appears that seasonal contraction in credit would be somewhat smaller but the deposit growth would be larger. In respect of selective credit controls, in view of the improved supply position in respect of 'other foodgrains' (i.e. other than paddy and rice and wheat), oilseeds and vegetable oils and a fall in their prices, the Bank, on May 27, 1968, relaxed its control on advances against these commodities. A similar relaxation was also made in respect of advances against wheat in August 1968.

52. A major development relating to the banking system this year was the initiation by the Government of a number of measures in pursuance of its policy of social control over banks. The primary objective of this new policy is to secure a better alignment of the commercial banking system to the emerging needs of the economy. While there have been striking advances in recent years in the geographical as well as functional coverage of commercial banking, large sectors of the economy like agriculture and small-scale industry have not come within its purview. It has been felt increasingly that the time has come for a more active and positive role by the commercial banks in co-operation with the co-operative banks to make their services available in these new and important fields. The programmes of branch expansion have made considerable headway, but more effort in the same direction is called for. The essential idea behind the scheme of social control of banks is that a co-ordinated view of the requirements of the entire economy,

which is being rapidly modernised, be taken and concerted measures put through more purposive distribution of available credit and for more effective mobilisation of savings. The changes proposed at the decision-making levels in the commercial banks through appropriate legislative amendments are designed to facilitate this orientation. For a periodical assessment of the emerging needs and for working out the appropriate guidelines for banks' lending policies in accordance with an agreed overall scheme of priorities, a new body called the National Credit Council has been set up. The Council is presided over by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance. The Governor of the Reserve Bank is its Vice-Chairman. Its membership comprises representatives of industry (large scale, medium scale and small), trade (including export trade), agriculture, commercial banking, co-operative sector and professional groups including economists. Over the years, the Reserve Bank has played a significant role in building up and strengthening the structure of term financing institutions. Its task in the new set-up will be to carry the process of further extending the organised banking system by taking a co-ordinated view of the requirements and availability of short-term, medium-term and long-term finance for the entire economy.

53. The National Credit Council has already met twice (in March and July 1968) and has set guide-posts for bank lending. Even before the legislative amendments are passed the major commercial banks have taken action to appoint full time Chairmen and reconstitute their Boards of Directors in consonance with the objectives of social control. The foreign banks have also taken steps to set up Advisory Boards with similar intent. For considering the long-term reorientation and development of the banking structure, the Government have decided to set up a Banking Commission.

Balance of Payments:

54. On external account, there was a sizeable addition of \$ 104 million to the foreign exchange reserves during the year. July 1967—June 1968 in contrast with the sharp drop of \$ 160 million in the year before. As much as \$ 78 million of the year's growth in reserves was due to the net drawing of \$ 32 million from the I.M.F. and special deposits of \$ 46 million by the I.B.R.D. The net drawing from the Fund was the combined result of a drawing of \$ 90 million in December 1967 under the compensatory scheme for financing fluctuations in export earnings and a repayment of \$ 58 million in March 1968 on earlier drawings. Last year, there was a repayment of \$ 58 million to the I.M.F. Exclusive of these transactions and depreciation of sterling assets following the devaluation of the pound, the rise in reserves this year works out to \$ 40 million as compared with a drawing down of \$ 102 million last year.

55. The improvement in reserves this year reflects the sizeable reduction in food and raw jute imports financed from free foreign exchange resources, the better performance of exports and larger utilisation of foreign aid, particularly non-project assistance. Several factors account for the increase in exports: larger domestic availabilities, the recessionary situation in the domestic market, the beneficial effect of the various promotional measures adopted by Government and the increasing efforts made by industrialists and businessmen to build up adequate contacts abroad. The reduction in the outlay on maintenance imports, mainly industrial inputs, was facilitated by the larger availability of non-project assistance as well as import substitution stimulated by the rise in the rupee costs of imports following the devaluation of the rupee. Debt service payments continued to rise, but the net outgo on this account was mitigated by the refinancing credit extended by the U.K. and the re-scheduling of debt by some members of the Aid-India Consortium, in addition to the special deposits by the I.B.R.D., referred to earlier.

56. Exports according to the data compiled by the DGCIS totalled \$ 1,598 million in the financial year 1967-68, 3.6 per cent higher than in the preceding year, but still 5.6 per cent. lower than in 1965-66. The recovery commenced in October 1967 and has continued through April—June 1968. Exports during the nine-month period (October 1967—June 1968) were 6 per cent. higher than in the corresponding period of 1966-67 and were also a little above the level in 1965-66. The increase during the financial year 1967-68, though small, marked a reversal of the declining trend of the post-devaluation period and was particularly significant in that it occurred despite some weakening of import demand by the major industrial countries, and the loss in the rupee value of India's exports as a result of the devaluation of sterling.

57. About three-fourths of the rise in exports in the financial year 1967-68 was brought about by non-traditional items of exports, such as iron and steel, engineering goods and marine products. Iron and steel recorded a spectacular rise of 122 per cent. to \$ 73 million; engineering goods also rose by 33 per cent to \$ 55.1 million. Among the traditional lines, tea and unmanufactured tobacco recorded sizeable increases while cotton textiles exports increased marginally. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco went up by 62 per cent. to \$ 46.5 million largely because of higher domestic production. Tea exports,

assisted by a good domestic crop and lower production in Ceylon, increased by 14 per cent. to \$240.3 million, which was about the level at which they were in 1965-66. Apart from tea, where there was also a rise in unit values, the export growth in most items reflected an increase in quantum. Largely attributable to the intensified competition from Pakistan was the drop of \$20.6 million or 6 per cent. to \$311.4 million in the exports of jute manufactures. There was a sharp fall of 26 per cent. in sacking and a small one of 6 per cent. in hessian; carpet backing, however, improved by 8 per cent. Leather and leather manufactures declined by 14 per cent. to \$71.3 million and hides and skins by a sharp 54 per cent. to \$10.1 million mainly due to the reduced offtake by the U.K. Both the unit values and the quantities recorded lower levels. Exports of cashew kernels declined by 6 per cent. to \$57.4 million reflecting the fall in unit values.

58. Also according to DGCIS data, imports during the financial year 1967-68 totalled \$2,632 million, 5 per cent. and 11 per cent. lower than in 1966-67 and 1965-66 respectively. There were sharp declines in the imports of food and raw jute due to better domestic output. Excluding these, imports during 1967-68 amounted to \$1,935 million, 5.9 per cent. higher than in 1966-67 but still 14.6 per cent. lower as compared with 1965-66. Apart from raw cotton, the imports of which went up by 48 per cent. to \$111 million, because of two successive poor domestic crops, the increase in imports in 1967-68 was accounted for by industrial inputs. This increase reflected by liberalisation of the imports policy for the year and some picking up of the rate of growth in industrial production in the last few months of the year. The rise in imports was, however, lower than might have been expected, the main factor in the situation being the continued low level of investment and the persistence of recessionary conditions in the economy.

59. With limited availabilities of free foreign exchange resources, total imports have moved generally with the level of foreign assistance received. The amount of aid utilised during the financial year 1967-68 is estimated to be \$1,594 million. It was \$88 million higher than in the preceding year, \$24 million lower than in 1965-66. The increase in utilisation over the year came from the aid already available in the pipeline. In fact, authorisations of external assistance, which picked up substantially in 1966-67 in support of a liberal import policy following the devaluation of the rupee, showed a sharp decline of about 55 per cent. to \$948 million in 1967-68. The I.D.A. did not provide any fresh aid during 1967-68 pending replenishment of its funds and there was also a delay in the authorisations of non-project assistance by the U.S.A. against its commitments for 1967-68. At the same time, debt service payments (both interest and amortisation) which had progressively increased over the last several years from \$214 million in 1961-62 to \$318 million in 1966-67 rose further to \$431 million in 1967-68. Consequently, the net inflow of foreign aid which increased from \$497 million in 1961-62 to \$1,355 million by 1965-66 fell to \$1,188 million in 1966-67 and to \$1,163 million in 1967-68.

60. With the more favourable trends in the economy—given a good monsoon this year—exports should show a further rise during 1968-69. Imports of industrial inputs and capital goods are also likely to go up. While some improvement in the balance on commodity trade could be hoped for, debt serving poses a really difficult problem. The Aid-India Consortium at its meeting held in May 1968 recommended assistance of \$1.45 billion comprising of \$900 million of non-project aid, \$100 million of debt relief and \$450 million of project aid to meet the requirements for the year 1968-69, but in pursuance of these, indications have been given only to the extent of \$297 million. Fresh assistance from the I.D.A. depends upon the replenishment of its funds, and the budgetary provision for aid by the U.S. is being drastically cut. The foreign exchange situation will, in this context, call for continued vigilance and flexibility.

Assessment and Prospects: . .

61. As the paragraphs above have indicated, the Indian economy is currently in the process of adjustment to a better balance after a prolonged period of stresses and strains. The price level now is 6 per cent. lower than the level at the end of the last year; the balance of payments has shown an improvement; the capital market is in somewhat better shape; and, there is more confidence all-round. This welcome change in economic climate and in expectations augurs well for the much needed resumption of economic growth. But unquestionably many difficult problems lie ahead.

62. The new strategy of agricultural development holds promise of continued advance in that sector in the coming years. The Indian farmer has demonstrated his readiness to use new inputs and to adopt improved techniques: the ground-machinery for supplying these needs has begun to function well. It will be necessary to ensure that the supply of vital inputs is well maintained and the momentum of technological change is kept up and progressively accelerated. The monsoons will, undoubtedly, remain a major determining factor in the agricultural situation over the coming years. But, with sustained

efforts to raise agricultural productivity and a policy of building up and using buffer stocks to counteract fluctuations in output, the outlook for satisfactory growth in that sector can reasonably be assessed as good.

63. Industrial production has yet to pick up momentum. The rise of more than 6 per cent. in the Index for January–April, 1968 is encouraging. The recovery from recessionary trends is, however, partial and tardy, and several industries are working below capacity. Better performances in this sector depends upon a number of factors: a steady rise in real incomes, a step-up in investment in the public and private sectors, adequate availability of raw materials, components and spares, domestically and from imports and a further growth in exports.

64. It is but appropriate in this context that the stress in the "Approach" document on the Fourth Plan is on growth with stability. As experience has shown, both these objectives are interrelated; they need equal emphasis and have to be pursued simultaneously. Clearly, no further general increases in prices and costs can be permitted; the need, in fact, is to improve productivity and to allow a part of the gains in productivity to accrue to the consumer by way of reduced price and/or improved quality of output and service. Special effort is needed in this context to prevent the emergence of wage-cost-push, and through it an accentuation of inflationary pressures. Basically, the resumption of growth with stability—depends vitally upon the success both of public authorities and of private investors in mobilising larger savings, which necessarily involves restraint on the competing and sometimes even compulsive claims of the different sectors for a large share for themselves for current consumption.

65. While considering the prospects ahead, it is essential first to stress that the return to a position of balance in the economy is as yet not complete. While the index of wholesale prices has come down, the cost of living indices have not yet registered any fall. Pressures for higher wages and dearness allowances persist in several sectors. The increase in national income in 1967-68, substantial and highly welcome as it is, has still to be viewed against the low levels of income over the previous years. The annual average rate of growth in the past three years works out to only about 2 per cent. Also, the improvement in national income has been the result almost entirely of the increase in agricultural production. Industrial production has a long way to go before it resumes its earlier—and highly essential—role as the leading growth sector in the economy. On the employment front, there is little, if any, overall advance, and, although a quantitative measure is difficult, there has been some increase in unemployment. The employment opportunities for the rapidly increasing numbers of the educated labour force are lagging far behind requirements. Continued stagnation in investment in the Indian context cannot but mean failure to utilise some of the highly trained and skilled manpower at the disposal of the community.

66. An acceleration of the growth process consistently with the maintenance of price stability depends on a progressive step-up in the rate of domestic savings. For this latter to materialise, simultaneous efforts to increase total output and to strengthen the incentives and the facilities to save and invest are essential. Fiscal and monetary policies have a crucial role in bringing this about, and the problem of resource mobilisation for the Fourth Plan has to be viewed in this context. The existence of unutilised capacity in the industrial sector offers scope for an increase in output without immediate additions to fixed capital investment. Nevertheless, progressive growth in output and incomes cannot be achieved without a steady step-up in investment. This, in turn, requires that as output and incomes increase, the fullest effort to mobilise savings from sectors hitherto insufficiently tapped will be needed. Greater attention is needed, at the same time, to the securing of adequate surpluses from the investments already made and from those coming into fruition from year to year. In essence, the investment process has to become self-reinforcing.

67. Both for mobilisation of additional resources and for allocating investible funds among the different sectors more efficiently, certain adjustments in the working of banking and financial institutions are necessary. In this context, reorientation of the banking structure, commensurately with the emerging new needs of agriculture and small-scale industries has recently been initiated. This, and the channelling of credit in terms of a scheme of overall priorities in the light of the deliberations of the National Credit Council, open up far-reaching possibilities for the commercial and co-operative banks both for promoting a more broad-based development process and for mobilising savings on a greatly enlarged scale.

68. Currently, investment in the economy is around 11 per cent. of national income. Domestic savings come to about 8 per cent. The balance of 3 per cent. is covered by net use of external resources. A problem of special concern from the point of view of even maintaining the current level of investment in the economy is the large and growing

volume of debt service payments abroad due in the coming years. These liabilities will total the equivalent of about \$3000 million over the next five years. Judging from recent experience, and on the basis of continuing effort in the same direction, export earnings can be expected to go up steadily. The progress of import substitution should result in sizeable import savings. Yet, import needs cannot but grow as the economy develops. On balance, therefore, there is little prospect of the current receipts on the balance of payments making a significant contribution towards these debt service liabilities. This means that total external assistance (gross) would have to rise substantially if even the current net levels of assistance are to be maintained. If, as is hoped, the agricultural sector keeps up its momentum, it should be possible before long to eliminate food aid. Project aid to supply complete equipment or plant will have diminishing significance in the coming years, as sizeable domestic capacity for producing a variety of machinery, equipment and capital goods has been built up in the country. There will still be need over the next few years for external aid towards setting up new projects. The point essentially is that the bulk of external assistance required will have to be in the form of non-project aid; such aid, it must be stressed, is no less a contribution to the country's investment programme than project aid.

69. Whether external assistance on an adequate scale and in the form and on terms that accord with the requirements of the economy will be forthcoming it is hard to say. The external climate in this regard is often as unpredictable as the course of the Indian monsoon. It is, however, fair to say that the prospects at this stage are by no means reassuring. While the levels of investment will have to be raised to a larger percentage of national income than in recent years, net external assistance as a proportion of investment is certain to fall even on the assumption of generous external assistance. The optimum level of investment for the Fourth Plan will thus have to be determined on a careful assessment of the additional savings effort that is feasible. If so, as is possible, there is a serious shortfall in external assistance, adjustments not only in current policies but also in the scale and structure of the Fourth Plan might become unavoidable. In any event, the need for a maximum effort on domestic savings and on exports and for flexibility in the phasing of Plan outlays will be paramount.

II. DEVELOPMENTS IN INDUSTRIAL FINANCE AND COMMERCIAL BANKING

70. The developments in the Indian economy, set out in the preceding paragraphs, were broadly reflected in the operations of term lending institutions which slowed down during the year. In the sphere of commercial banking, besides the significant steps initiated by the Government for bringing the banking system under social control, efforts were continued to consolidate and strengthen the banking structure through voluntary merger and compulsory amalgamation and through annual inspection and supervision. The progress made in the branch expansion programmes of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, as also of the commercial banks, was impressive.

Industrial Finance: Industrial Development Bank of India and other Term-lending Institution:

71. The climate for new industrial investment appeared to have been depressed for the greater part of the year by the recessionary conditions in certain sectors of industry, the uncertainty attending the final shape of the Fourth Plan, the general labour situation and the political uncertainty in certain areas. It was against this background that the Industrial Development Bank of India adopted several specific policy measures during the course of the year to revive industrial activity. Thus, the emphasis of IDBI's policy was shifted to enlarging its assistance over a wider sector of industry and on a more liberal scale. The Bank also lowered its refinance and rediscounting rates and reduced the minimum limits in respect of refinance and rediscount facilities, thereby making them available to a larger segment of small borrowers/purchasers.

72. While these measures, however, will take some time to achieve the desired impact the tempo of operations of the IDBI slackened during the year, with the exception of rediscount assistance. New issues on the capital market (equity and preference shares, and debentures) which are also indicative of investment activity were, however, higher than in 1966-67, but these represented implementation of investment decisions taken earlier. The financing agencies (other than term lending institutions) such as investment houses, brokers, banks and the Unit Trust of India also extended a larger measure of support to the new issues than in the previous year. Consequently, the number of applications received for loans and underwriting and the amounts sought from the IDBI recorded declines, leading in turn to a fall in the assistance sanctioned. Thus, the Bank's total sanctions (excluding guarantees) during the year aggregated Rs. 43.81 crores as compared with Rs. 64.00 crores in the previous year. Total disbursements were also lower at Rs. 44.71 crores as against Rs. 59.29 crores. The Bank's total assistance outstanding as on June 30, 1968 amounted to Rs. 166.00 crores as against Rs. 144.3 crores as on June 30, 1967. The decline in the assistance would have been more, had it not been

for IDBI's acceptance, in the matter of direct assistance, of overall responsibility for financing the entire requirements of deserving projects, at an early stage, without waiting for the detailed settlement of shares of assistance of other participating institutions, to enable the entrepreneurs to proceed with the projects.

73. The policy measures taken by the IDBI may now be given in some detail. During the year, the IDBI reduced its rate of interest on refinance of industrial loans successively. Effective July 1, 1967, a concessional rate of 6 per cent was charged, provided the lending institutions did not charge a rate exceeding $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum; in other instances, the normal rate continued to be 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In March 1968, following the reduction in the Bank rate from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent. the IDBI's normal refinancing rate was reduced from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 6 per cent. effective March 14, 1968, while the concessional rate of 6 per cent. was reduced to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. provided the lending bank or financial institution did not itself charge a rate exceeding $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. In addition, in order to channel a larger flow of funds to small industries, the IDBI introduced a special concessional rate of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on refinance of loans to small scale units covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme of the Central Government. provided the rate to the final borrower was not more than 8 per cent. per annum. The IDBI also reduced the minimum amount of loans to this priority sector from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 0.2 lakh and that in other cases from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 2 lakhs. Simultaneously, the refinance in respect of loans to small industries was raised from 80 per cent to 100 per cent, while in respect of other loans refinance of 100 per cent. was given on loans upto Rs. 5 lakhs. As a measure of relief to the cotton textile industry, effective May 10, 1968, the IDBI has temporarily allowed availment of refinancing facilities to banks on advances already disbursed by them to cotton textile mills, provided the refinancing was of sums spent by mills on the acquisition of fixed assets during the last three years: a longer period might also be considered in specially deserving cases.

74. In August 1967, the scheme for refinancing of medium term export credit was liberalised; the maximum period of export credit covering capital goods was raised from 5 to 7 years in deserving cases and up to 10 years in exceptional instances. This facility which was normally available for exporters of capital and engineering goods, was extended to cover finance for the overall costs of construction projects executed by Indian concern abroad, where the bulk of the construction contracts constituted equipment, material and services, etc. of Indian origin. The scheme was also extended to exporters in the public sector. This facility is now provided at a uniform rate of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and the eligible banks are required to charge exporters not more than 6 per cent.

75. It was only in respect of IDBI's scheme of rediscounting of usance bills covering sales of indigenous machinery on deferred payments basis that there was a substantial increase in operations. The amount of bills rediscounted during the year was Rs. 12.43 crores as compared with Rs. 7.09 crores in 1966-67, bringing the total under the scheme to Rs. 21.85 crores. In August 1967, the terms of the scheme were liberalised; the minimum amount of a transaction covering a set of bills was abolished for agricultural implements and reduced from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 10,000 for other types of machinery. The maximum limit for bills of any single purchaser, over a year, was raised from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs. The maximum period of deferred payments sales was also extended from 5 years to 7 years in deserving cases covering certain items of machinery. Following the reduction in the Bank rate and the subsequent reduction in refinance rates of IDBI in March 1968, the rediscounting rates for bills were reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. all along the line, effective May 10, 1968. The facility was also extended to sellers/distributors other than machinery manufacturers.

76. In order to meet the special problems of the transport industry, the IDBI introduced a new scheme in September 1967 to cover promissory notes arising out of conditional sales and resales or on hire-purchase basis of new trucks, jeeps and passenger buses to road transport operators in the private sector. The rate of rediscount was initially fixed at 6 per cent. per annum with a stipulation that the banks should not charge more than 9 per cent. per annum to the manufacturers or hire-purchase companies; in term, the latter were required to charge the road transport operators a rate not more than 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. flat per annum. The rediscount rate was subsequently reduced to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. with the corresponding discount for banks limited to a maximum of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Though limits aggregating Rs. 3.1 crores were sanctioned to 5 banks upto the end of the year, no promissory notes were received for rediscount.

77. The operations of the other All-India term lending institutions were also at a lower level during the year (April—March). Thus, the sanctions of ICICI (rupce and foreign currency loans, underwriting and direct subscriptions) at Rs. 15.3 crores were below the previous year's Rs. 18.1 crores. Its disbursements were also somewhat lower at Rs. 20.4 crores than Rs. 22.6 crores in 1966-67. Likewise, the total sanctions of the

Industrial Finance Corporation of India (rupee loans and foreign currency loans, underwriting and direct subscriptions) aggregated Rs. 20.8 crores in 1967-68 (April—March) as against Rs. 21.7 crores in the previous year. Its disbursements too at Rs. 23.9 crores were substantially below the level in the previous year (Rs. 31.2 crores).

78. The loans sanctioned as well as disbursed during 1967-68 (April—March) by the State Financial Corporations (including Madras Industrial Investment Corporation) were also below the level in the preceding year, but the amount outstanding as at the end of March 1968 was appreciably higher than a year ago, reflecting to some extent lower repayments by borrowers. Thus, loans sanctioned and disbursed by these Corporations during 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 17.0 crores and Rs. 15.2 crores as compared with Rs. 20.2 crores and Rs. 17.3 crores respectively in 1966-67; the loans outstanding as at the end of March 1968 (Rs. 79.4 crores) were higher by Rs. 8 crores than a year ago.

Financing of small-scale industries:

79. Mention has been made earlier of a few concessions granted by the Reserve Bank of India and Industrial Development Bank of India to the scheduled commercial banks and other financial institutions in respect of their advances to small-scale industries covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme (vide para 73) with a view to giving a further fillip to their lending to the small industries.

80. The Credit Guarantee Scheme made substantial progress during the year under review. The Reserve Bank, which is entrusted with the administration of the scheme, received 22,282 applications for credit limits aggregating Rs. 109.10 crores during the year 1967-68 (July—June) as against 19,160 applications for credit limits aggregating Rs. 79.97 crores during the year 1966-67. The amount for which guarantees were actually issued was significantly higher than in the preceding year; Rs. 109.77 crores as against Rs. 55.97 crores.

81. As in the previous years, the bulk of the applications continued to be received from the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, as they had taken a policy decision to cover all their advances to small-scale industries under the Scheme. However, consequent on the availability of these concessions, the other commercial banks have also been gradually availing themselves of the guarantee facility in respect of their advances to small-scale industries and a few of the larger scheduled commercial banks have decided to cover all their advances to small-scale industries under the Credit Guarantee Scheme. During the year, internal procedures were streamlined for the issue of guarantees and the coverage of the scheme was extended to include automobile servicing and repairing workshops. The work under the scheme was also decentralised with the opening of Regional Offices of the Industrial Finance Department of the Reserve Bank of India, at 3 centres, namely, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi, besides, Bombay.

82. There was a further increase in the scale of assistance provided by the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries to the small-scale industrial sector during the year (April—March). Thus, the number of small-scale units assisted by these banks under their 'liberalised' scheme rose from 14,275 as at the end of March 1967 to 17,031 at the end of March 1968, while in the same period total working capital limits sanctioned rose from Rs. 85.62 crores to Rs. 108.25 crores. The outstanding advances stood at Rs. 56.96 crores at end-March 1968 as against Rs. 44.65 crores a year ago. Further, these banks instituted a new scheme for extending financial support to new entrepreneurs with technically sound and economically viable projects; similar schemes were also introduced in the course of the year by the Bank of India and the Bank of Baroda.

Unit Trust of India:

83. The operations of the Unit Trust of India (UTI) revealed a substantial rise in the sale of units during 1967-68. During the year ended June 30, 1968, sale of units amounted to Rs. 15.30 crores, as compared with Rs. 9.24 crores in the previous year. As on June 30, 1968 aggregate value of units sold and outstanding was over Rs. 41.13 crores, the total number of unit holders registered with the Trust being over 2,18,000; as on June 30, 1967 the outstanding was Rs. 27 crores, the total number of unit holders registered with the Trust being over 1,69,000.

84. Under the 'Reinvestment Plan' introduced by the Trust in 1966 new applications from unit holders with respect to income distribution for the year ended June 30, 1967 aggregated 6,400, their investments exceeding Rs. 15.6 lakhs; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 4,063 and Rs. 9.5 lakhs.

85. Repurchase of units by the Trust during the year ended June 30, 1968 amounted to Rs. 1.22 crores as against Rs. 1.99 crores in the preceding year.

86. The Unit Trust of India announced income distribution at the rate of 7 per cent. (70 paise per unit) to the unit holders for the year ended June 30, 1968, the same as that for the last two years. Income from units upto Rs. 1,000 received by an individual unit holder, it may be mentioned, is free of income-tax, irrespective of his other income.

87. Total investments of the Trust increased from Rs. 33.6 crores as at end-May 1967 to Rs. 48.62 crores, as at end-May 1968; of the latter, ordinary shares of corporate enterprises accounted for Rs. 18.37 crores (37.8 per cent.), preference shares Rs. 6.87 crores (14.1 per cent.), debentures Rs. 17.89 crores (36.8 per cent.) and bonds of financial corporations and electricity boards Rs. 0.91 crores (1.9 per cent.). The balance of Rs. 4.57 crores represented advance deposits against forthcoming preference and debenture issues which the Trust had agreed to underwrite, application money, treasury bills, cash, and bank and other balances.

Strengthening of the Banking Structure:

88. The efforts to consolidate the banking system in the country through voluntary merger and compulsory amalgamation were continued during the year. As a result, five banks transferred their assets and liabilities to five other banks, while one bank was amalgamated with another bank under Section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. During the year under review two non-scheduled banks were ordered to be wound up by the High Courts. While three non-scheduled banks went into voluntary liquidation after obtaining from the Reserve Bank a certificate under Section 44(1) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, certificates under the foregoing Section were also issued to 15 non-scheduled banks to enable them to go into voluntary liquidation. The inspection report under Section 45 (Q) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 in respect of one non-scheduled bank (in liquidation) was forwarded to the Government of India and the High Court concerned.

89. In pursuance of the objective of annual inspection of all banks with a view to strengthening the banking system, 54 scheduled and 14 non-scheduled banks were inspected during the year under review. All these inspections were carried out under Section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. Seven banks were inspected under Section 45 (Q) *ibid* for judging whether there are any substantial irregularities in their winding up proceedings. Besides, two banks in the former Portuguese Territory were inspected under Sections 14 and 22 of the Goa, Daman and Diu (Banks Reconstruction) Regulation, 1962 to determine their future set-up.

90. Furthermore the affairs of 14 banks were scrutinized for specified purposes, namely (i) for judging whether there is a *prima facie* case for misfeasance proceedings under Section 45L(4) (one bank), (ii) for issue of a certificate under Section 44(1) (10 banks), and (iii) for issue of a certificate under Sections 49B and 49C (three banks).

91. During the period under review comments/representations/observations on inspection reports were received from 62 banks including 8 banks carried over from the previous year. After examining these, directions were issued in 36 cases while 3 banks were asked to submit periodical progress reports. No action was considered necessary in the case of eight banks. The cases of the remaining 15 banks were under consideration. In suitable cases, representatives of banks were called for discussion with a view to bringing to their notice the main defects in the working of the institutions concerned and impressing upon them the need for taking expeditious steps for removing the defects in their working. In cases where the findings of the inspection called for stricter control over the affairs of the concerned banks, suitable directions were issued to them. In respect of banks which are already working under directions issued following their earlier inspections the directions were continued with suitable modifications depending upon the circumstances of each case. With a view to reducing the time lag between the completion of the inspection reports and taking final action thereon, while forwarding copies of inspection reports, nine banks were asked to take certain specific steps and to submit monthly/quarterly progress reports. There are at present 48 banks (32 scheduled and 16 non-scheduled) working under directions issued by the Reserve Bank and submitting periodical statements. In 33 cases, observers have been deputed to attend the Board/Committee meetings of the banks. Besides the banks working under directions, there are at present 22 other banks which are submitting monthly/quarterly progress reports.

Banking Legislation:

92. A Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on December 23, 1967 to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 so as to provide for the extension of social control over banks and also to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the State Bank of India Act, 1955. The objectives of the amendments to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 are mainly to achieve an equitable distribution of the resources of the banking

system in conformity with the requirements of the economy, so that the needs of the priority sectors may be met. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee of the Lok Sabha, and has since been passed with some amendments by that Sabha. The main provisions of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee are summarised in the following paragraphs.

93. In terms of clause 3 of the Bill, banks will have to reconstitute their Boards of Directors, so that not less than 51 per cent. of the total number of members are persons having special knowledge of or practical experience in certain fields such as accountancy, agriculture and rural economy, small-scale industry, co-operation, banking, economics, finance and law. The directions in the majority sector should not have substantial interests in or be connected, as employee; manager or managing agent, with large or medium-sized industrial undertakings or trading or commercial concerns. Of these directors, not less than two are to represent agriculture and rural economy, co-operation and small-scale industry. In consonance with the spirit of these provisions, each foreign bank is also expected to set up an advisory board consisting of Indians (with the exception of the Chief Executive Officer when he is member) with a majority of persons having special knowledge of or practical experience in one or more of the fields mentioned above. Each Indian bank is to have a professional banker and not an industrialist as fulltime Chairman. The appointment, removal or termination of appointment of the Chairman and the terms to be granted to him would require the approval of the Reserve Bank.

94. After the commencement of the Act, the grant of any new loans and advances, whether secured or unsecured, to directors or members of any Committee or Board appointed by the banks in India or to concerns in which they are interested as partner, director, manager, managing agent, employee or guarantor or in which they hold substantial interest will be prohibited, except in pursuance of previous commitments; and if the director concerned continues to be a member of the bank's board, the loan, even if it is granted because of any previous commitment, will have to be recovered within a period of one year from the commencement of the Act; the Reserve Bank may, however, in special cases extend the period up to 3 years. The appointment, re-appointment or removal of the auditors of a banking company will in future require the approval of the Reserve Bank, and the Reserve Bank has been empowered to direct the auditors to audit any special transactions, which it may specify.

95. The Reserve Bank's powers to appoint directors or observers and to issue directions to banks have been amplified. Such directions may hereafter be issued not only in the interests of depositors or proper management of the banking companies, but also in the interest of banking policy. Banking policy as defined in the Bill means any policy which is specified from time to time by the Reserve Bank in the interest of the banking system or in the interest of monetary stability or sound economic growth, having due regard to the interests of the depositors, the volume of deposits and other resources of the bank and the need for equitable allocation and the efficient use of these deposits and resources. The inclusion of a reference to banking policy in Sections 21, 35A, 36 and 36AB of the Banking Regulation Act, has the effect of widening the scope of the Reserve Bank's powers with respect to control over bank advances, directions to banks generally on any other matter concerning the affairs of a bank, whether arising out of inspection or otherwise, and the appointment of observers or additional directors by the Reserve Bank.

96. In view of the special responsibilities of banks under the Negotiable Instruments Act towards their depositors and the public in general, the Bill provides a new section 36AD, which makes it unlawful to (a) obstruct any person from lawfully entering or leaving a bank's office or from carrying on any business there, (b) hold within such office, demonstrations which are violent or are calculated to prevent the transactions of normal business or (c) act in any manner calculated to undermine the confidence of the depositors in the bank concerned. It has been indicated on behalf of Government that this provision will be without prejudice to the exercise of normal and lawful trade union rights by the employees.

97. Government is being empowered under the Bill to acquire the business of any bank, if it fails more than once to comply with any directions issued to it under section 21 of the Banking Regulation Act in regard to advances or under section 35A of that Act in regard to any other matter concerning the affairs of the bank and if, in addition, the acquisition of the bank is considered necessary in the interest of the depositors or in the public interest or in the interests of banking policy. Provision has been made for payment of compensation in the event of such acquisition.

98. Although the Bill is yet to be enacted, banks having deposits of Rs. 10 crores and over and all foreign banks have taken or are taking steps to comply with its provisions regarding the reconstitution of boards of Directors or constitutions of Advisory Boards. The Indian banks with deposits of Rs. 25 crores or more have in addition appointed wholetime Chairmen.

99. The amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 seek mainly to provide for the revaluation of gold held in the Issue Department at the current parity rate following the devaluation of the rupee in June 1966, for the valuation of the securities held in the Issue Department at or below the market rates instead of at the actual market rates as at present and to simplify the procedure for the refinancing of pre-shipment loans and advances to exporters. The Reserve Bank is also being authorised to operate on behalf of the Central Government a scheme for subsidising the rates of interest charged to exporters by commercial banks or other financial institutions.

100. The amendments to the State Bank of India Act seek to enable the State Bank of India to grant loans and advances for periods not exceeding one year at a time, as compared with six months as at present, and to grant term loans for approved purposes for any period up to fifteen years as compared with ten years at present.

Deposit Insurance Corporation:

101. With a view to extending the coverage of deposit insurance scheme, the Corporation, with the prior approval of the Government of India, increased, with effect from January 1, 1968, the limit of insurance cover in respect of the amounts due to any one depositor from a registered commercial bank from Rs. 1,500 to 5,000 without any change in the present rate of premium, which will continue to be 5 paise per hundred rupees per annum.

102. The number of insured banks declined to 90 at the end of June 1968 from 96 at the end of June 1967 as a result of the compulsory amalgamation under Section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 of one bank with another bank and the transfers of the deposit and other liabilities and equivalent assets of five banks to other insured banks. The Corporation's liability under Section 16 of the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 as not attracted in any of these cases. No new bank was registered during the year. The total amount of claims paid or provided for by the Corporation since its inception in respect of eleven banks upto June 1967, which stood at Rs. 57.21 lakhs, was reduced to Rs. 56.85 lakhs in June 1968, as the Corporation was relieved of the liability to the extent of Rs. 0.36 lakh in respect of certain untraceable depositors, whose balances were vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property. The repayments received by the Corporation so far from the concerned banks in respect of the claims met totalled Rs. 35.02 lakhs, of which those received during the year amounted to Rs. 2.49 lakhs.

Branch Expansion Programme:

103. During the period July 1967 to June 1968, the number of offices opened by commercial banks in the private sector under the impetus of the first 3-year programme which ended on July 31, 1965, rose from 602 to 606, the number at unbanked centres remaining the same at 224. The second expansion programme referred to in the last year's report came to an end on July 31, 1967. Under this programme, upto the end of June 1968, licences were issued for 597 new offices as against 508 as at the end of last year. Of these 597 offices, 219 are to be at unbanked centres. Against these licences issued so far banks have opened 569 offices including 210 at unbanked centres.

104. In pursuance of the Bank's policy of promoting systematic expansion of banking facilities to areas devoid of or deficient in such facilities, the second branch expansion programme was followed by another programme for a two-year period ending July 31, 1969. Under this programme, banks are expected to open a relatively large number of offices in rural and semi-urban centres. Upto the end of June 1968, the Bank has approved the opening of 559 offices of these 387 are in rural and semi-urban places, of which, in turn 247 are at unbanked places. The banks have opened upto end-June 1968, 28 offices at banked and 49 at unbanked centres.

105. The branch licensing policy came up for discussion at the first meeting of the National Credit Council. Following this and after discussions with bankers, the branch licensing procedures were reviewed by the Central Board of Directors of the Bank in May 1968 and certain modifications were made in the guiding principles with a view to adopting a more flexible policy. The commercial banks were urged to make a continuous study of the banking needs and potential of the various regions and to aim at opening a number of branches which should be at least $1/3$ more than those opened by them during the

106. The applications of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries otherwise than for taking over treasury work and for other developmental purposes are generally considered on the basis of the principles applicable to other commercial banks. During the period July 1, 1967 to June 30, 1968, the State Bank of India opened two more branches under its second expansion programme, thus, bringing the total number of branches to 319. During the period July 1, 1967 to June 30, 1968, the subsidiary programmes stands at 232. Under the third expansion programme (covering the period January 1, 1964 to December 31, 1968), in terms of which the State Bank of India is required to open 319 branches at treasury/sub-treasury centres, it has opened 47 branches during the period July 1, 1967 to June 30, 1968 and the total number of branches so far opened under this programme is 145 as against 165 centres approved for that programme. Banks have opened 56 branches (including four one-man offices) under their second five-year expansion programme ending June 1970. Thus, during the above period; the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, opened 105 branches under their expansion programmes. The total number of offices of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries as at the end of June 1968 stood at 2,295 as against 2,146 as at the end of June 1967.

108. With the establishment of five more clearing houses, the total number of clearing houses in the country as at the end of June 1968 was 94; of these seven were managed by the Reserve Bank of India, 69 by the State Bank of India and 18 by the subsidiaries of the State Bank of India.

109. Following the issue of two directives in October 1966, a number of representations were received to the effect that, in view of the recessionary trends in the economy, some relief should be granted to non-banking companies regarding the acceptance of deposits from the public. The Bank, on a review of the position, came to the conclusion that no basic changes in the framework of the control were necessary or desirable. However, to obviate hardships, particularly to industrial undertakings, in complying with the provisions of the directives within the specified time limit the Bank made certain modifications in the directives on August 23, 1967 so as to provide for: (a) the inclusion of the 'statutory development rebate reserve' within the definition of 'free reserve' in respect of both financial and non-financial companies; and (b) the extension of the period for the adjustment of the excess deposits as on January 1, 1967, from two years to five years in respect of industrial concerns which have declared dividends on their equity shares at the rate of 6 per cent or more in five out of 6 or 7 years prior to January 1, 1967 or have unencumbered fixed assets of a book value of not less than twice the amount of deposits and unsecured loans.

110. These concessions do not involve any departure from the policy underlying the issue of the revised and amplified directives in October 1966. They will, however, make it possible for all sound and well managed industrial concerns to comply without any difficulty, with the requirements regarding the adjustment of the deposits in excess of twenty-five per cent of their paid-up capital and free reserves. As the development rebate reserve is now counted as a free reserve, the amount of the excess which is required to be adjusted has been substantially reduced. In the case of many industrial companies, there may also be some additional scope, in view of this concession, for the acceptance of further deposits from the public.

111. A survey of deposits with non-banking companies, based on the returns received from them as on March 31, 1966, showed that 2,357 companies as against 1,909 as on March 31, 1965) accepted deposits as on that date; of these, 393 were financial companies and 1,964 non-financial companies. Total deposits accepted by them stood as on that date at Rs. 283.41 crores representing an increase of Rs. 74.26 crores over the deposits reported as at the end of March 1965. The total number of deposit accounts increased by about 86,000 to 3,67,300.

III. DEVELOPMENTS IN CO-OPERATIVE BANKING

112. The Bank made further efforts, in so far as they lie within its purview, in regard to the re-organisation of the co-operative credit structure on the basis of viability and adoption of the crop loan system with a view to ensuring an adequate flow of credit for the programmes of intensive development of agriculture.

113. Among the important developments during the year in the sphere of co-operative banking, was the introduction in Parliament of two bills, namely, (a) Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1967 incorporating certain amendments to Part V of the Banking Regulation Act, and the Reserve Bank of India Act and (b) the Deposit Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1967 with a view to extending facilities for deposit insurance to co-operative banks.

114. In the sphere of co-operative credit policy, a reference was made in the last report to the appointment, by the Reserve Bank of India, of the All-India Rural Credit Review Committee and the Working Group on Industrial Financing through Co-operative Banks. The various issues referred to them were under their consideration. The Fertiliser Credit Committee appointed by the Fertiliser Association of India in 1966 under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Venkatappaiah to examine and make specific proposals in regard to the credit required for the distribution of fertilisers submitted its report in February 1968. One of the important recommendations of the Committee was the setting up of a Fertiliser Credit Guarantee Corporation for ensuring adequate institutional credit facilities for distribution of fertilisers. The recommendations of the Committee in so far as they call for action on the part of the Bank are being examined in the concerned Departments.

Co-operative Credit : Policy Procedures and Operations

115. With the reduction in the Bank rate from 6 per cent to 5 per cent from March 2, 1968, the concessional rate of interests to State co-operative banks for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops was reduced from 4 per cent to 3 per cent, thus keeping the concession at the existing level of 2 per cent below the Bank rate. The benefit of reduction in the Bank rate was extended to the other types of finance provided by the Bank to the State co-operative banks, viz., for medium-term loans for agricultural purposes and for the production and marketing activities of handloom weavers' societies, reducing the rate from 4½ per cent to 3½ per cent.

116. In pursuance of the directives issued by the Bank prescribing the maintenance of minimum margins on advances against cotton and kapas made by State and Central co-operative banks and ceilings in regard to such advances referred to in para 133 below), it was decided that no part of the financial accommodation under the credit limits sanctioned by the Bank for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops should be used by the co-operative banks for financing the marketing of cotton and kapas, and that the Bank should sanction separate credit limits to State co-operative banks for financing the marketing of cotton and kapas under Section 17(2) (b) or (4) (c)/17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, at the concessional rate of 2 per cent below the Bank rate.

117. Another decision related to the extension of short-term and medium-term credit facilities for poultry farming. In order to enable the State Governments to set up strong poultry co-operatives which can utilise the Plan resources earmarked for poultry programmes, the Government of India had requested the Bank to consider the extension of credit facilities to cover the credit requirements of poultry farming also. The Bank accordingly decided in November 1967 to recognise, under certain conditions, poultry co-operatives also as the channel for the flow of the Reserve Bank's short-term and medium-term loans for agricultural purposes for financing their agriculturist members.

118. As mentioned in last year's report, no special credit limits were to be sanctioned by the Bank for the High-Yielding Varieties programme during the year 1967-68 since the requirements of the programme were taken into account while sanctioning the normal credit limits. The Bank sanctioned supplementary credit limits in respect of certain central

co-operative banks in whose areas the High-Yielding Varieties Programme was under implementation.

119. The total credit limits sanctioned by the Bank to State co-operative banks for financing seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops at the concessional rate of 2 per cent below the Bank rate increased from Rs. 257.50 crores (inclusive of the special limits for High-Yielding Varieties Programme) in 1966-67 to Rs. 314.15 crores in 1967-68. Drawals aggregated Rs. 364.89 crores as against Rs. 289.25 crores in 1966-67, while repayments were Rs. 362.52 crores as against Rs. 297.60 crores in 1966-67. The outstandings as on June 30, 1968 stood at Rs. 137.17 crores as compared with Rs. 135.38 crores as on the June 30, 1967. The Bank also sanctioned a short-term credit limit of Rs. 10.25 crores to a State co-operative bank for financing the marketing of cotton and kapas in the context of the decision to regulate the advances of co-operative banks against the security of cotton and kapas referred to earlier. The drawals against the limit were Rs. 10.54 crores, repayments were Rs. 9.34 crores and the outstandings as on June 30, 1968 were Rs. 1.20 crores. In addition to accommodation for agricultural purposes at concessional rate of interest, short-term finance amounting to Rs. 14.55 crores as against Rs. 0.80 crore during 1966-67, was also made available at the Bank rate to State co-operative banks for general banking purposes.

120. The short-term credit limits which the Bank sanctioned during the calendar year 1967 for financing the stocking and distribution of chemical fertilisers at the Bank rate against Government guarantee under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act have been continued during the calendar year 1968. During the year 1967, the limits sanctioned, drawals and outstandings at the end of the year were, Rs. 33.00 crores, Rs. 27.65 crores and Rs. 15.49 crores, respectively; the corresponding figures for 1968 upto the end of June of that year (compared with the June-ending figures of 1967), were Rs. 22.00 crores (Rs. 27.00 crores), Rs. 16.34 crores (nil) and Rs. 5.42 crores (nil).

121. Besides agreeing to provide medium-term credit for poultry farming by agriculturist members of primary credit societies and poultry co-operatives, the Bank agreed to grant medium-term loans for 5 years to a large extent to facilitate the implementation of productive schemes, of medium-term lending. As regards the security for medium-term loans, the Bank had been stipulating that while loans for amounts upto Rs. 500 might be made by agricultural credit societies against personal sureties, loans between Rs. 501 to Rs. 1,000 should be against the statutory charge on the land by the borrowers in favour of the societies and loans above Rs. 1,000 only against mortgage of land. These conditions were relaxed by the Bank as recommended by the Standing Advisory Committee on Rural and Co-operative Credit. Medium-term loans might be given against personal sureties upto Rs. 1,000, between Rs. 1,001 and Rs. 1,500 on a statutory charge on land and for amounts exceeding Rs. 1,500 against mortgage of land.

122. During the year under report, the medium-term loans sanctioned by the Reserve Bank at a concessional rate of 1½ per cent below the Bank rate amounted to Rs. 16.37 crores as against loans of Rs. 15.34 crores sanctioned last year. Besides, loans amounting to Rs. 0.20 crore were sanctioned at the Bank rate for purchase of shares in sugar factories. Drawals on the limit came to Rs. 9.12 crores as compared with Rs. 8.37 crores in the previous year; outstandings as on June 30, 1968 were Rs. 16.47 crores.

123. In regard to the financial accommodation to State co-operative banks for financing the production and marketing of handloom weavers' societies, the concessions allowed to weavers' societies in regard to the basis for fixing normal credit limits and to the maintenance of margins, in the context of change-over from per loom basis to production basis (to which a reference was made in the last report), were continued during 1967-68 also. On the recommendation of the Standing Finance Committee of the All-India Handloom Board, it was decided to extend the credit facility under Section 17 (2)(bb) of the Reserve Bank of India Act for financing production and marketing activities of silk and woollen handloom weavers' societies also from the financial year 1968-69 onwards. During the financial year ended March 1968 the State co-operative banks were sanctioned credit limit aggregating Rs. 7.59 crores under Section 17(2) (bb) or (4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act at 1½ per cent below the Bank rate as against Rs. 6.48 crores sanctioned during the financial year 1966-67. The drawals amounting to Rs. 8.54 crores at against Rs. 4.87 crores in 1966-67 and the outstandings at the end of the year stood at Rs. 5.44 crores as against Rs. 4.85 crores. One State co-operative bank was sanctioned a credit limit of Rs. 0.34 crore under Section 17(4)(a) of the Reserve Bank of India Act at the concessional rate of 1½ per cent below the Bank rate for financing handloom weavers' co-operatives during the fiscal year. The outstandings at the end of the year against this limit amounted to Rs. 0.17 crore. The Bank also sanctioned during the financial year 1967-68 Rs. 1.05 crores as against Rs. 1.00 crore in 1966-67, at Bank rate under Section

17(2)(a) or 4(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act for financing commercial or trade transactions of apex handloom weavers' societies. Drawals aggregated to Rs. 1.73 crores as compared to Rs. 0.58 crore in 1966-67, and the outstandings were Rs. 0.24 crore at the end of the financial year 1967-68 and also at the end of 1966-67.

124. In view of the prevalence of scarcity conditions in certain parts of the country, the Bank had sanctioned credit limits to the extent of Rs. 53.50 lakhs in respect of two banks out of the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilization) Fund for conversion of short-term loans medium-term loans in the areas affected by drought as against Rs. 7.45 crores during 1966-67. One bank drew in full the limit of Rs. 11 lakhs sanctioned to it while the drawals in 1966-67 amounted to Rs. 6.43 crores. The outstandings against the State co-operative banks as at the end of June, 1968 were Rs. 6.14 crores while the corresponding figure as at the end of June 1967 was Rs. 8.82 crores.

125. At its thirty-sixth meeting held on May 23, 1967 the Standing Advisory Committee on Rural and Co-operative Credit recommended that assistance to State Governments in regard to building up of stabilization funds of State co-operative banks should be fully by way of grants instead of providing such assistance partly as grants and partly as loans. The recommendation of the Committee was communicated to the Government of India. The pattern of assistance approved by the Government of India envisages that 25 per cent of the amount will be given as interest-bearing loans and 75 per cent as grants; in respect of Madras and Maharashtra, however, the assistance will be provided in the form of loans and grants in equal proportions. During the financial year 1967-68, the Government of India made a provision of Rs. 3.50 crores, as against Rs. 6.78 crores for 1966-67, for Central assistance to the State Governments for the purpose.

126. In view of the meagre funds built up under State Governments' Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Funds, the Central Government has requested the State Governments to build up these Funds up to a level of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the outstandings at primary level by the end of 1970-71.

127. During the year under report, the Bank in consultation with the Government of India, made certain relaxations in the procedure for sanctioning long-term loans from the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund to State Government for contribution to the share capital of primary agricultural credit societies. The conditions requiring the consent of 60 per cent of the members of primary agricultural credit societies for State participation in their share capital and the support of the proposal by the Central co-operative bank concerned were waived. Further, the Bank dispensed with the condition of matching contribution by members of the primary agricultural credit societies in regard to Government's participation in their share capital up to Rs. 5,000. In other words, a minimum contribution of Rs. 5,000 was permitted in the case of each viable or potentially viable primary agricultural credit society. For every increase of Rs. 10,000 over and above Rs. 30,000 in the loan and other business of the society, the State Government could contribute an additional amount of Rs. 1,000 to the Society's share capital. The ceiling for total Government contribution to the share capital of a society was, however, retained at Rs. 10,000. These relaxations were made with a view to facilitating an easier access to State participation by primary agricultural credit societies on a more liberal scale as compared to the previous year, in the context of the implementation of intensive programme of agricultural development over large parts of the country.

128. Loans amounting to Rs. 7.32 crores (excluding renewals of Rs. 4.42 lakhs) were sanctioned to 15 State Governments during the financial year 1967-68 (as against Rs. 2.47 crores during 1966-67) out of the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund under Section 17 (4AA) read with Section 46A(2) (a) of the Reserve Bank of India Act for contributing to the share capital of three State co-operative banks, 81 central co-operative banks, 2,016 primary agricultural credit societies and eight central land development banks. The total drawals by the State Governments during the financial year 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 7.28 crores as against Rs. 2.27 crores in 1966-67 and their repayments in respect of previous loans were of the order of Rs. 3.88 crores as against Rs. 3.47 crores repaid in 1966-67. The total amount outstanding against the State Governments on this account was Rs. 31.70 crores as on March 31, 1968 as against Rs. 28.22 crores as on March 31, 1967.

129. The Reserve Bank convened in March 1968 a meeting of the representatives of the central land development banks, the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the State Bank of India and the Government of India to discuss the debentures programme of the central land development banks for the year 1968-69. A supported programme of Rs. 86 crores was approved as compared with a programme of Rs. 57.40 crores fixed for 1967-68. The support from the public sector institutions as well as of the Government of India was kept at the same level as in 1967-68, viz., Rs. 34.50 crores. For allocating the

support among the various central land development banks, in 1967-68, such banks were placed into A, B and C categories with reference to their stage of development, the least developed banks getting maximum support. For the year 1968-69, however, in grouping the central land development banks special note was taken of their overdues in relation to demand. In the case of developed banks having overdues exceeding a certain level, the support was fixed at 30 per cent of the programme whereas banks with relatively less overdues were to get 40 per cent of their programme. The support in respect of underdeveloped banks was retained at 60 per cent of their programme.

130. A significant development in the field of long-term finance was the emergence of commercial banks as investors in the debentures of central land development banks on a fairly sizeable scale. The commercial banks contributed during 1967-68 Rs. 18.13 crores to the debentures of various land development banks as compared with Rs. 3.85 crores in the previous year. With this additional support, the central land development banks had issued during the year ended March 1968 ordinary debentures of Rs. 71.18 crores as against Rs. 58.02 crores in 1966-67. Of the supported programme of Rs. 57.40 crores during 1967-68, Rs. 4.76 crores were taken up by the Reserve Bank (as against Rs. 4.37 crores in 1966-67), while the State Bank contributed Rs. 4.49 crores, the Life Insurance Corporation Rs. 10.43 crores, the State Governments Rs. 12.40 crores and the Government of India subscribed Rs. 14.90 crores. The contribution from co-operative institutions came to Rs. 7.23 crores. During the year, the central land development banks also floated rural debentures for Rs. 1.85 crores to which the Bank subscribed to the extent of Rs. 0.98 crore as against Rs. 1.63 crores in 1966-67. On June 30, 1968, the Bank's holdings in ordinary and rural debentures were of the order of Rs. 24.38 crores and Rs. 7.94 crores respectively as against Rs. 20.74 crores and Rs. 7.20 crores as on June 30, 1967.

131. In the context of the growing volume of operations of the co-operative credit structure the Bank has been emphasising the need to ensure that credit is used only for productive purposes. A reference may be made in this connection to (i) efforts to further spread the crop loan system in order to bring about productive short-term lending, (ii) rationalisation of policies regarding medium-term loans on the part of the co-operative banking structure so that they finance only genuinely productive medium-term loans for specific purposes, and (iii) efforts made to regulate the operation of credit limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank with a view to preventing their diversion for non-productive purposes. During the course of inspection of co-operative banks conducted by the Bank as well as in conferences, meetings, etc., special stress was laid on the adoption of the crop loan system. As indicated in the last report, the Bank has attempted to give wide publicity to the important features of this system through a Manual published in June 1966. This Manual has also been translated and published by the concerned agencies in some regional languages. In order to ensure productive use of medium-term loans the Bank has been trying to impress upon the co-operative banks the need for a detailed examination of loan applications where the purposes are stated vaguely. It has also been indicated that medium-term loans for sinking of new wells, installation of pump-sets, tube-wells, etc., should be carefully examined with reference to the possible cropping pattern, repaying capacity, economic feasibility, etc., by obtaining necessary details from the members concerned. It was observed that there was a tendency on the part of State co-operative banks to draw upon the credit limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank especially towards the close of the co-operative year without due regard to the actual need for funds. The funds in excess of their minimum requirements were kept by the banks in current or call deposits. In this connection the need for timely submission of credit limit applications was emphasised by the Bank so that there was no time-lag between the lapse of credit limits for one year and the sanctioned of fresh limits for the new year, which encourages unwarranted drawals towards the end of the year.

132. Forty eight new societies came under the purview of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (as applicable to co-operative Societies) as a result of inclusion of their names in the list of co-operative banks while the names of 276 societies were excluded from the list. Thus at the end of the year under report, there were 1422 co-operative banks coming under the purview of the Act (viz., 28 State, 368 central and 1026 primary banks) as against 1650 co-operative banks (viz., 29 State, 381 central and 1240 primary banks) at the beginning of the year. The primary co-operative banks numbering 1026 as on June 30, 1968 comprised 604 urban banks and 422 salary earners' societies as against 560 urban banks and 680 salary earners' societies coming under the purview of the Act at the beginning of the year. When the statutory control of the Bank was extended to co-operative banks, many salary earners' societies were listed as primary co-operative banks as they had provision in their by-laws for acceptance of deposits. Most of these societies desired to go out of the purview of the Act. As it was not intended to bring such societies under the purview of the statutory control of the Bank, it was decided to

advise these societies to take certain steps so that they could be declared as non-banking institutions under Section 36A(2) of the Act. Further, it was also decided that the names of such societies as had never accepted deposits from non-members might be deleted from the list of primary co-operative banks on completion of certain formalities by them. The steep decline in the number of salary earners' societies coming under the purview of the Act during the year under report was due to their taking advantage of the above facilities. The reduction of one in the number of State co-operative banks during the year was due to the withdrawal of the notification declaring West Bengal State Housing Finance co-operative society as a State co-operative bank by the Government of West Bengal. The number of scheduled state co-operative banks remained unchanged at 12 at the end of June 30, 1968.

133. A mention was made in the previous report regarding the issue of two directives to State and central co-operative banks imposing a limited control on their advances against cotton and kapas. Following the issue of a directive by the Bank to all scheduled commercial banks in this regard on November 1, 1967, a directive in supersession of the earlier directives was issued by the Agricultural Credit Department on November 16, 1967, prescribing maintenance by State and central co-operative banks of a minimum margin of 25 per cent on pledge advances and 40 per cent on hypothecation advances granted by them. The relevant margins were subsequently relaxed in December 1967 to 10 and 20 per cent respectively in the case of credit limits granted to co-operative cotton mills against the security of cotton and kapas which are fully guaranteed by the State Government with regard to the repayment of principal and payment of interest thereon. It was also stipulated that the aggregate credit limit against the security of cotton and kapas shall not exceed 10 per cent of the total liabilities in India as on last Friday in October 1967 in the case of State co-operative banks other than those in Union Territories and 20 per cent in the case of central banks and State co-operative banks in Union Territories. It was, however, provided that the requirements of co-operative banks for financing the marketing of cotton over and above the limits as stipulated above could be met from out of special credit limits for the purpose from the Reserve Bank of India under Section 17(2) (b) or (4) (c) of the Act. These restrictions were intended to regulate the flow of co-operative credit for financing the marketing of cotton in the context of a rising trend in cotton prices. In view of the improved supply position of indigenous cotton and kapas, a fresh directive was issued in April 1968 to all State and central co-operative banks raising the limit prescribed for the aggregate level of credit which the banks could grant against the security of cotton and kapas from their total liabilities in India to 20 per cent in the case of state co-operative banks other than those in Union Territories and to 40 per cent in the case of State co-operative banks in Union Territories and central co-operative banks. This relaxation was given upto the period ending June 30, 1968.

134. During the year, 12 State co-operative banks, 293 central co-operative banks and 286 primary banks were inspected in terms of Section 35 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949, of which 100 primary co-operative banks were inspected by the officers of the State co-operative banks on behalf of the Reserve Bank of India as provided for under Section 35(1) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the rest by the officers of the Bank. During the year 12 central land development banks, 4 apex handloom weavers' societies and 2 apex marketing societies were inspected by the Bank as hitherto on a voluntary basis. Copies of inspection reports of 21 State co-operative banks including one State industrial co-operative bank, 264 central co-operative banks including 5 district industrial co-operative banks and 227 primary co-operative banks were furnished to the banks concerned in terms of Section 35 (1) of the Banking Regulation Act. Inspection reports relating to 11 State land development banks, 5 State handloom weavers' societies and one apex marketing society were also furnished to the concerned institutions during the year under report.

Co-operative Development

135. The Bank's Standing Advisory Committee on Rural and Co-operative Credit met once during the year under report on January 23, 1968 and considered subjects such as security for medium-term loans for agricultural purposes, medium-term loans for purchase of shares in co-operative processing societies, training of Registrars of co-operative societies and certain aspects of the role of commercial banks in agricultural credit.

136. Among other important developments, mention may be made of the Conference of States' Chief Ministers and Ministers for Co-operation held at Madras in June 1968. The Conference was attended by the Deputy Governor in charge of Rural Credit. The subjects discussed at the Conference included :

- (i) measures for curbing vested interests in the co-operative movement,

- (ii) diversification of the sources of production credit within the movement for agricultural production; and
- (iii) formation of cadres of co-operative personnel for credit, marketing and processing and consumers' societies.

137. A reference was made in the previous year's report about the recommendation of the Informal Group on Institutional Arrangements for Agricultural Credit for the establishment of agricultural credit corporations in certain States and Union Territories where the present co-operative structure is weak. On the lines recommended by the Informal Group, the State Agricultural Credit Corporations Bill, 1968 was introduced in Parliament in May 1968 for the establishment of agricultural credit corporations in the States of Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Rajasthan and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura.

138. As mentioned earlier, a Bill called the Deposit Insurance Corporation Amendment Bill, 1967 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on July 17, 1967. The Bill seeks to extend the benefit of deposit insurance to co-operative banks if the law for the time being in force in the State relating to co-operative societies provides that an order for winding up or an order sanctioning a scheme of compromise or arrangement or amalgamation or reconstruction of any co-operative bank can be made with the previous sanction in writing of the Reserve Bank of India. In other words, the benefit of insurance of deposits can be extended to co-operative banks if the State Governments amend the State co-operative societies Act on the lines indicated above. Some of the State Governments have already agreed in principle to amend their respective Acts for enabling the Deposit Insurance Corporation to extend the benefit of deposit insurance to co-operative banks and a few States have already initiated action in this regard.

139. As in previous years, the Deputy Governor in charge of Rural Credit held discussions with the official and non-official representatives of the co-operative movement in the various States during January-June 1968. Besides basic issues such as the re-organisation of the primary credit structure on the basis of viability, adoption of the crop loan system and rehabilitation of weak central banks, operational problems such as the prevalence of heavy overdues, inadequacy of banks' own resources, inadequacy regarding audit, supervision etc. were discussed. Follow-up action on these discussions is being pursued by the Agricultural Credit Department.

140. The Bank continued to provide study facilities to the senior officers of the co-operative departments of State Governments, the number of officials who were provided such facilities being 12 during the year under report. In the context of the entry of commercial banks in the field of agricultural finance, study facilities were extended to two officers of commercial banks in the Agricultural Credit Department of the Bank. Study facilities were also provided to certain officials of the Bank of Thailand, Nepal Rashtra Bank, Peoples' Bank, Ceylon, etc.

Development in Linking Credit with Marketing

141. During the year under report, efforts continued to be made to forge an organic link between co-operative credit and marketing. The value of agricultural produce marketed by the co-operatives during 1966-67 was of the order of Rs. 335 crores including Rs. 144.45 crores worth of foodgrains as compared to Rs. 360.41 crores during 1965-66. The recoveries out of sale proceeds towards the dues of primary agricultural credit societies were Rs. 33.00 crores during 1965-66, as against Rs. 30 crores during 1964-65.

142. The co-operatives have constructed out of their own resources about 1200 godowns at mandi level and 2000 godowns in rural areas during 1966-67 as against 1000 godowns at mandi level and 1500 godowns in rural areas during 1965-66. Further, a total number of 14195 rural godowns and 3281 godowns at mandi level were given financial assistance by the Government upto the end of 1966-67 as against 12288 rural godowns and 2681 godowns at mandi level upto the end of 1965-66. The storage capacity of these godowns was expected to be about 2.5 million tonnes.

Agricultural Refinance Corporation:

143. During the year 1967-68 the Corporation sanctioned as many as 89 schemes relating to development of land, such as minor irrigation and land reclamation, development of plantation crops like tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom, apple, coconut, pineapple, etc., development of poultry and fishery and purchase of agricultural implements such as tractors and power tillers. The States to benefit by these 89 schemes are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras Maharashtra, Mysore, Puniab, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi.

The total financial outlay involved in these schemes was of the order of Rs. 68·16 crores and the Corporation's commitments in respect thereof, amounted to Rs. 58·64 crores or 86 per cent of the outlay. As against this, 15 schemes involving a financial outlay of Rs. 10·53 crores were sanctioned during 1966-67, the Corporation's commitment being Rs. 8·53 crores.

144. Of the 89 schemes, 69 schemes are to be financed by central land development banks, the refinance amounting to Rs. 54·90 crores to be provided in the form of subscription to the special development debentures to be floated for the purpose; 7 schemes involving refinance of Rs. 2·47 crores are through State co-operative banks and the remaining 13 schemes are to be financed by the scheduled commercial banks involving refinance to the extent of Rs. 1·27 crores. All the schemes are to be implemented over a period of years. Compared with the previous year, there has been a substantial increase both in the number and the amount of refinance extended by these agencies. During the preceding year, out of 15 schemes involving Rs. 10·53 crores, 4 were to be financed by central land development banks, 2 through a State Co-operative bank, and 9 through scheduled commercial banks, the respective amounts of refinance being Rs. 5·29 crores, Rs. 1·28 crores and Rs. 1·96 crores.

145. Taking into consideration the changes in the outlay of some schemes sanctioned earlier as a result of rephrasing, etc., the total number of schemes sanctioned by the Corporation, during its five years of working is 128, the total financial outlay and the Corporation's commitment being Rs. 107·57 crores and Rs. 90·59 crores respectively. In addition to the schemes actually sanctioned, several schemes are under the consideration of the Corporation.

146. During the year under review, the Corporation disbursed a sum of Rs. 5·23 crores in the form of contribution to the special development debentures floated by the central land development banks under the schemes for the reclamation and development of land, soil conservation, minor irrigation, plantation, etc. Rs. 0·20 crores to the State co-operative banks and Rs. 0·24 crore to the scheduled commercial banks. Thus, the total disbursement made during the year amounted to Rs. 5·67 crores as against Rs. 2·08 crores disbursed during the previous year. The Corporation has so far disbursed Rs. 12·65 crores.

147. In regard to the policy on procedures for the sanction of refinance the Corporation made further relaxation in its policy for financing area development schemes under minor irrigation projects during the year. It had earlier stipulated a condition to the effect that the construction programme of wells should invariably be preceded by detailed ground water surveys and investigations. It has now been decided that a certificate from the concerned technical department of the State Government supported by investigations of a scientific nature would be acceptable. Further, the Corporation agreed, in view of the strained resources position of the State Governments, to accept, as a special case, in respect of minor irrigation schemes sanctioned during the year under review, a reduced contribution of not less than 10 per cent by the State Government to the special development debentures to be floated by the central land mortgage banks instead of the usual 25 per cent. This facility has been extended to one more year, i.e., upto June 30, 1969.

148. Recently, the Corporation has agreed to provide through central land development banks refinance facilities in respect of loans advanced by them to farmers for the expenditure incurred by the latter by way of charges paid to the Electricity Board or deposits kept with the Electricity Board for obtaining electric connections through low and high tension lines to enable the farmers to energise their wells. This facility has been restricted to a ceiling of Rs. 3,000 per connection and is subject to the entire loan amount for which refinance is given being within the repaying capacity of the borrowing farmer.

149. Regarding its financial assistance through the scheduled commercial banks, the Corporation decided that in case the cultivators in a particular area showed a preference for obtaining finance through a scheduled bank, refinance facilities could be made available to the scheduled bank, especially in areas where the cultivators came under the area of operation of a sugar factory and the factory is prepared to assist the bank in supervision, technical guidance, recovery of loans, etc. The Corporation also decided to entertain proposals from scheduled banks for financing the purchase of power tillers, tractors, pumpsets, etc., and provide refinance for the purpose, provided that the schemes are drawn up keeping in view the area development aspect. Detailed circular letters were also issued to the scheduled commercial banks giving guidelines for formulating schemes of minor irrigation, land reclamation, etc., and for the development of poultry, dairying and fisheries. The Reserve Bank of India agreed that loans for medium-term and long-term purposes for agricultural development advanced by scheduled commercial banks, under refinance arrangements with the Corporation, may be excluded from the norm of 5 per cent which the banks are expected to maintain between their term lendings and deposits.

IV. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

159. During the accounting year ended June 30, 1968, the Bank's income, after making statutory and other provisions, amounted to Rs. 92.92 crores as against Rs. 85.12

crores in the previous year. The expenditure, which included establishment expenses, turnover commission to the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries for conduct of Government business and provision for sundry liabilities amounted to Rs. 27.92 crores as against Rs. 25.12 crores in the previous year. The net profit available for payment to Central Government was Rs. 65 crores as against Rs. 60 crores paid during 1966-67.

160. The contributions to the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund, the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund during the year were Rs. 12 crores, Rs. 8 crores and Rs. 25 crores, respectively, as against Rs. 16 crores, Rs. 9 crores and Rs. 10 crores, respectively, during 1966-67.

161. The rise of Rs. 7.80 crores in the income during 1967-68 was mainly due to increased earnings by way of discount on Treasury bills and interest on securities. The rise of Rs. 2.80 crores in the expenditure was mainly under the head "Establishment", "Agency Charges" and "Security Printing.". The increase under the head "Establishment" was mainly due to payment of dearness allowance at enhanced rates to "Award Staff" owing to the rise in the relevant Consumer Price Index Numbers, payment of salaries at the revised scale for the months of May and June 1968 to Class III Staff and increments granted to the staff in the time scales of pay. The increase under "Agency Charges" was due to payment of commission to the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries on larger turnover of Government transactions at their branches, while that under "Security Printing" was due to increase in the indents for note forms.

Auditors:

162. The accounts of the Bank have been audited by Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., of Bombay, Messrs. Brahmayya & Co., of Madras and Messrs. Ray & Ray, of Calcutta, who were appointed by the Government of India as auditors of the Reserve Bank of India for the year 1967-68 by notification No. F. 3 (61)-BC/67 dated September 27, 1967 issued in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 50 of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

The Central Board:

163. Dr. I. G. Patel was nominated as a Director of the Central Board in terms of Section 8(1) (d) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, with effect from January 16, 1968 vice Shri S. Jagannathan. Shri P. L. Tandon retired as Director from the Central Board of the Bank on the expiry of his term of office on January 14, 1968 but was re-nominated by the Government of India as Director of the Central Board in terms of Section 8(1) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Dr. V. Shanmugasundaram was nominated as a Director of the Central Board of the Bank with effect from January 15, 1968 in terms of Section 8(1)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Sarvashri G. Basu, Arvind N. Mafatlal and J. Ramdave Row retired as directors from the Central Board on the expiry of their terms of office on June 30, 1968, but they were re-nominated by the Government of India as Directors of the Central Board in terms of Section 8(1) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Triguna Sen was filled by the Government of India by nominating Shri Kamaljit Singh as a Director of the Central Board of the Bank with effect from June 25, 1968 in terms of Section 12(4) of the Reserve Bank of India Act. On the expiry of his term of office on June 30, 1968, Shri Kamaljit Singh was re-nominated for a period of four years by the Government of India as Director of the Central Board in terms of Section 8(1)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

164. Shri K. Sreenivasan retired as Director of the Central Board of the Bank on the expiry of his term of office on January 14, 1968. The Board wishes to place on record its appreciation of the services rendered by Shri K. Sreenivasan.

165. Five meetings of the Central Board were held during the year, two of which were in Bombay and one each in Madras, Calcutta and New Delhi. The Committee of the Central Board held fifty-three meetings, of which three were held in New Delhi, two in Madras and the rest in Bombay.

Local Boards:

166. There was no change either in the composition or in the membership of the Local Boards during the year under Report.

Opening and Closing of Offices and Changes in the Organisation and Management:

167. Offices of the Bank's Exchange Control Department with limited functions have been set up at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Nagpur and Patna with effect from April 7, 1968.

168. The Secretary's Section was reorganised with effect from July 1, 1967 and was renamed as Secretary's Department. The Central Debt Section which was under the charge of the Secretary was transferred to the Department of Accounts and Expenditure with effect from January 20, 1968.

Bank's Premises:

A. Office Premises:

169. The construction of the Bank's new office building at Patna and the second phase of construction of the office building at Kanpur have since been completed. The Annexe to the proposed office building at Hyderabad is expected to be completed shortly, while the construction of the Annexe buildings at Bangalore and Madras is in progress. The construction of the main office building at Bangalore and the Annexe buildings at Gauhati and Nagpur is expected to commence shortly. Plans for a new office building in the compound of the India Government Mint, Bombay have been drawn up and the construction is expected to commence shortly.

B. Residential Quarters:

170. The construction of additional Officers' quarters at Alipore and the staff quarters at Singhi Park, Calcutta have been completed. The Staff quarters at Rajendranagar, Patna are nearing completion. The construction of Staff quarters at Choolaimedu Road, Madras is in progress. The contract for the construction of Staff quarters at Bombay (Chembur) has been awarded and the work will commence shortly. Additional Staff quarters at Calcutta, Kanpur, Madras, New Delhi and Nagpur, as also the proposed Staff quarters at Bangalore are in the planning stage. Efforts are being made to secure suitable land for staff quarters at various centres.

C. Miscellaneous:

171. The construction of the Staff Training College and Hostel at Poona is nearing completion. The construction of additional floors over the Bankers' Training College, Bombay has been completed, while the work of the additional floor over the Hostel Block of the Staff Training College at Madras is in progress.

Employer-Employee Relations:

172. The Arbitrator, Shri T. L. Venkatarama Aiyar, Retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India, gave his Award in respect of certain service conditions of workmen employees in Classes II and III in the Bank on February 12, 1968 and it was published in the Government of India Gazette Extraordinary [Part II—Section 3, Sub-Section (ii)] dated 5th March 1968. The Award has abolished the distinction between the existing two classes of Centres, viz., "Higher Pay Centres" and "Centres Other than Higher Pay Centres", for pay scales for different categories of staff and has prescribed uniform scales of pay for each category of employees at all centres. The revised basic pay has been fixed with reference to base year 1960 of Middle Class Index (All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Urban Non-Manual Employees Base 1960=100) by merging a part of the dearness allowance. Payment of dearness allowance has been linked with the Middle Class Index with 90 per cent neutralisation when the pay is Rs. 500 or less and when it is above Rs. 500, at 90 per cent for the part upto Rs. 500 and at 75 per cent for the balance. The rates of Dearness Allowance are to be varied for every change of 4 points in the Middle Class Index calculated on a quarterly basis. Instead of the existing schemes of payment of family allowance at Rs. 10 per child with a maximum of Rs. 30 per month to employees with five years service, it is now admissible to all employees on completion of five years service, at 5 per cent of pay. The Arbitrator has also awarded certain improvements in the matter of medical aid, leave fare concession, etc. The revised scales of pay and allowances have been given retrospective effect from January 1, 1966. In all other respects, the provisions of the Award came into force from April 5, 1968.

Employees' Housing Loans Scheme:

173. Since the introduction of the Bank's Housing Loans Scheme in 1961, an increasingly large number of employees has been taking advantage of the loan facilities available to them under the Reserve Bank of India Employees' Housing Loans Rules, 1960. Loans are granted upto 90 per cent of the total cost of land and construction of house or 42 months' pay or Rs. 50,000 whichever limit is the lowest to employee-members of Co-operative Housing Societies formed by them and also to employees individually, referred to as "Society Loans" and "Individual Loans" respectively. The Scheme has become popular among all classes of employees and as at the end of June 1968 society loans have been sanctioned for an aggregate amount of Rs. 77,69,280 to 18 Co-operative Housing Societies consisting of 407 employee-members. Besides this, loans amounting to Rs. 23,43,913 have been sanctioned to 131 employees individually.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Balance Sheet as at June 30, 1968.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	Rs. P.		Rs. P.
Notes held in the Banking Department .	31,41,47,578.00	Gold Coin and Bullion :—	
		(a) Held in India	115,89,24,794.75
		(b) Held outside India	
		Foreign Securities	206,41,99,950.11
Notes in circulation	3293,63,98,906.50	TOTAL	322,31,24,744.86
		Rupees Coin	74,69,53,227.64
Total Notes Issued	3330,05,46,484.50	Government of India Rupee Securities	2933,04,68,512.00
		Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper	
Total Liabilities	3330,05,46,484.50	Total Assets	3330,05,46,484.50

BANKING DEPARTMENT†

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	Rs. p.		Rs. p.
Capital paid-up	5,00,00,000·00	Notes	31,41,47,578·00
Reserve Fund	80,00,00,000·00	Rupee Coin	1,73,173·00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund	143,00,00,000·00	Small Coin	3,11,577·76
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	33,00,00,000·00	Bills Purchased and Discounted . . . . .	..
National Industrial Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund	55,00,00,000·00	(a) Internal . . . . .	..
		(b) External . . . . .	..
		(c) Government Treasury Bills	186,12,84,872·46
		Balances held Abroad*	107,53,31,072·38
		Investments**	252,52,09,122·40
Deposits :—		Loans and Advances to :—	
(a) Government		(i) Central Government . . . . .	..
(i) Central Government	54,82,38,785·05	(ii) State Governments@	22,60,00,000·00
(ii) State Governments	7,94,39,780·27	Loans and Advances to :—	
(b) Banks		(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks†	103,48,29,000·00
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	150,53,41,384·68	(ii) State Co-operative Banks††	148,74,84,233·00
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	10,72,07,452·12	(iii) Others	3,33,39,800·00
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	82,32,797·14	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund	
(iv) Other Banks	42,11,824·22	(a) Loans and Advances to :—	
(c) Others	389,59,65,274·78	(i) State Governments	31,69,15,471·46
		(ii) State Co-operative Banks	16,46,76,526·61
		(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks . . . . .	..

Bills Payable	16,92,38,496.17	(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	8,00,02,135.00
Other Liabilities	38,67,93,539.15	Loans & Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	6,14,33,418.00
		Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	6,08,92,344.00
		Loans Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund	62,26,39,009.51
		(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	6,08,92,344.00
		(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank	62,26,39,009.51
		Other Assets	
Total Liabilities	986,46,69,333.58	Total Assets	986,46,69,333.58

Contingent liability on partly paid shares Rs. 8,99,992.80 (Sterling Investments of £ 50,000 converted @ Rs. 100 = £ 5.5556).

*Includes Cash, Fixed Deposits and Short-term Securities.

** (i) Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund.

(ii) Includes £ 50,000 and U.S. \$ 1,992,500 held abroad.

(c) Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund.

† Includes Rs. 67,00,54,000.00 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

†† Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

G. BALASUBRAMANIAN
Chief Accountant

Dated, the 23rd July, 1968.

L. K. JHA, Governor
B. N. ADARKAR, Deputy Governor
A. BAKSI, Deputy Governor
J. J. ANJARIA, Deputy Governor
P. N. DAMRY, Deputy Governor

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

	June 30, 1968	June 30, 1967	June 30, 1966
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
INCOME			
Interest, Discount, Exchange, Commission, etc.†	92,92,11,671·89	85,12,17,798·63	67,52,54,502·47
EXPENDITURE			
Establishment	11,74,52,581·32	10,24,00,952·84	8,94,25,875·37
Directors' and Local Board Members' Fees and Expenses	66,839·23	67,605·07	71,490·87
Auditors' Fees	30,000·00	30,000·00	30,000·00
Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc.	64,70,307·75	58,19,576·85	40,45,684·58
Law Charges	1,63,239·37	14,708·45	48,332·67
Postage and Telegraph Charges	9,61,938·76	3,50,377·63	7,76,425·43
Remittance of Treasure	42,17,526·30	44,26,030·95	44,61,098·57
Stationery, etc.	15,97,976·97	16,15,830·06	20,27,981·10
Security Printing (Cheque, Note Forms, etc.)	5,00,13,904·09	4,65,24,897·71	3,94,18,299·90
Depreciation and Repairs to Bank Property	69,08,487·84	68,61,357·31	49,01,584·56
Agency Charges	8,65,30,376·36	7,83,59,733·25	2,60,72,804·94
Contributions to Staff and Superannuation Funds	7,32,000·00	7,32,000·00	7,32,000·00
Miscellaneous Expenses	40,66,145·79	35,13,774·50	32,42,547·34
Net Available Balance	65,00,00,348·11	60,00,00,903·98	50,00,00,377·14
Total	92,92,11,671·89	85,12,17,798·63	67,52,54,502·47
Surplus payable to the Central Government	65,00,00,348·11	60,00,00,903·98	50,00,00,377·14

Reserve Fund Account

By Balance on 30th June, 1968	80,00,00,000.00
By transfer from Profit and Loss Account	Nil
Total	80,00,00,000.00

† After making usual or necessary provisions in terms of Section 47 of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

G. BALASUBRAMANIAN
Chief Accountant

L. K. JHA, Governor
B. N. ADARKAR, Deputy Governor.
A. BAKSI, Deputy Governor.
J. J. ANJARIA, Deputy Governor.
P. N. DAMRY, Deputy Governor.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

TO THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA,

We the undersigned Auditors of the Reserve Bank of India, do hereby report to the Central Government upon the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Bank as at 30th June, 1968.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Accounts, Certificates and Vouchers relating thereto of the Central Office and of the Offices at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and with the Returns submitted and certified by the Managers of the other Offices and Branches, which Returns are incorporated in the above Balance Sheet, and report that where we have called for explanations and information from the Central Board such information and explanations have been given and have been satisfactory. In our opinion, the Balance Sheet is a full and fair Balance Sheet containing the particulars prescribed by and in which the assets have been valued in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the Regulations framed thereunder and is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Bank.

Dated the 23rd July, 1968.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.,
BRAHMAYYA & CO.,
RAY & RAY } Auditors

[No. F.3(57)-BC/68.]
D. N. GHOSH, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 20th September 1968

S.O. 3443.—Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 13th September, 1968

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	Notes	25,92 42,000
		Rupee Coin	4 74,000
Reserve Fund	80,00,00,000	Small Coin	4 28,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund . . .	143,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—	
		(a) Internal	
		(b) External	
		(c) Government Treasury Bills	168,30,47,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund . . .	33,00,00,000	Balances Held Abroad*	115,72,18,000
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	55,00,00,000	Investments**	221,04,63,000
		Loans and Advances to :—	
		(i) Central Government . . . . .	..
		(ii) State Governments@	23,93,31,000
Deposits—		Loans and Advances to :—	
		(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks†	91,62,75,000
(a) Government—		(ii) State Co-operative Banks††	186,47,24,000
(i) Central Government	83,74,60,000	(iii) Others	4,83,42,000

		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund—	
(H) State Governments	13,47,86,000	(a) Loans and Advances to :—	
		(i) State Governments	31,68,13,000
		(ii) State Co-operative Banks	15,57,89,000
		(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks	
(b) Banks—		(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	8,53,61,000
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	144,37,69,000	Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund—	
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	7,17,48,000	Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	5,71,79,000
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	66,86,000		
(iv) Other Banks	14,02,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund—	
(c) Others	327,24,45,000	(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	6,08,92,000
Bills Payable	18,32,71,000	(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank	
Other Liability	28,81,56,000	Other Assets	34,41,45,000
Rupees	939,97,23,000	Rupees	939,97,23,000

*Includes Cash, Fixed Deposits and Short-term Securities.

**Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@ Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary over-drafts to State Governments.

†Includes Rs. 59,30,88,000 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

††Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund

Dated the 18th day of September, 1968.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 13th day of September, 1968

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	25,92,42,000		Gold Coin and Bullion:—		
Notes in circulation	<u>32,32,17,96,000</u>		(a) Held in India	115,89,25,000	
Total Notes issued		3258,10,38,000	(b) Held outside India . . . .	..
			Foreign Securities	<u>206,42,00,000</u>	
			TOTAL		322,31,25,000
			Rupee Coin		82,74,45,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		2853,04,68,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper . . . .		..
Total Liabilities		<u>3258,10,38,000</u>	Total Assets		<u>3258,10,38,000</u>

Dated the 18th day of September, 1968.

B. N. ADARKAR,
Dy. Governor.
[No. F. 3(3)-BC/68.]
V. Swaminathan, Under Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Stock Exchange Division)

New Delhi, the 7th September 1968

S.O. 3444.—The Central Government having considered the application for renewal of recognition made under section 3 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (42 of 1956) by the Hyderabad Stock Exchange Limited, Hyderabad, and being satisfied that it would be in the interest of the trade and also in the public interest so to do, hereby grants, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the said Act, recognition to the said Exchange under the said section 4 for a further period of five years commencing from the 29th September, 1968 and ending with the 28th September, 1973, in respect of contracts in securities subject to the condition stated herein below and such other conditions as may be prescribed or imposed hereafter.

Condition

Dealings shall not be permitted on the Exchange except for spot delivery and for delivery and payment within a period not exceeding 14 days following the date of the contract.

[No. F. 1/6/SE/68.]

S. S. SHIRALKAR, Addl. Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(अर्थ विभाग)

(बायदा बाजार प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 1968

एस० ओ० 3445 :— हैदराबाद स्टाक एक्सचेंज, लिमिटेड, हैदराबाद, ने प्रतिभूति करार (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1956, (1956 का बयालीसवां अधिनियम) की धारा 3 के अन्तर्गत मान्यता की अवधि को नये सिरे से बढ़ाये जाने के लिए जो आवेदन-पत्र दिया था, केन्द्रीय सरकार उस पर विचार कर लेने और इस बात से संतुष्ट हो जाने के बाद कि मान्यता की अवधि को नये सिरे से बढ़ाना व्यापारिक और सार्वजनिक हित में है, उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त अधिकारों के अनुसरण में इस अधिसूचना के द्वारा इसी अधिसूचना में नीचे दी गयी शर्त और ऐसी शर्तों के अन्तर्गत जो इसके बाद निर्धारित की जाय या रखी जाय, उपर्युक्त स्टाक एक्सचेंज को प्रतिभूतियों के लेनदेनों के सम्बन्ध में 29 सितम्बर 1968 से शुरू हो कर 28 सितम्बर, 1973 को समाप्त होने वाली पांच साल की और अवधि के लिए मान्यता प्रदान करती है।

शर्त

प्रतिभूतियों की हाजिर सुपुर्वगी और करार की तारीख के बाद ज्यादा से ज्यादा 14 दिन की अवधि के अन्दर-अन्दर प्रतिभूतियों की सुपुर्वगी और उनकी कीमत की अदायगी के बायदे के सौदों को छोड़ कर एक्सचेंज में दूसरे सौदों की इजाजत न होगी।

[सं० एफ० 1/6/एस० ई०/68.]

श्री० श्री० शिरालकर, अतिरिक्त सचिव।

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 21st September 1968

S.O. 3446.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962) the Central Government hereby entrusts to the officers mentioned in column (1) of the Table below, the functions of an Officer of Customs specified in the Corresponding entry in column (2) of the said Table.

TABLE

Officers	Functions under the provisions of the Customs act, 1962.
(1)	(2)
1. Revenue Inspectors of (i) Agatti, (ii) Kalpeni and (iii) Chetlat Islands	Sections 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, and 98.
2. Sub-Inspector of Police of Chetlat Island	
3. Head Constables of (i) Agatti, (ii) Kalpeni, (iii) Kadmar and (iv) Kiltan Islands	

[No. 130/F. No. 6/1/68-LCII.]

STAMPS

Delhi, the 28th September, 1968

S.O. 3447.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby remits the stamp duty chargeable under the said Act on receipts exceeding twenty rupees furnished by persons affected by the Koyna earthquake in the State of Maharashtra in respect of amounts received by them either as loans under the Non-Agricultural Loans Act of the State of Maharashtra or as subsidies.

[No. 16/68-F. No. 1/44/68-Cus.VII/Stampa.]

M. S. SUBRAMANYAM, Under Secy.

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

New Delhi, the 21st September 1968

S.O. 3448.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of Section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) the Central Government hereby authorises

1. Shri S. S. Mehta,
2. Shri K. K. Tiwari and
3. Shri B. K. Ujwal.

Who are Gazetted officers of the Central Government, to exercise the powers of Tax Recovery Officers under the said Act.

2. This notification shall come into force on the 21st day of September, 1968.

[No. 86 (F. No. 16/14/68-ITA III).]

J. C. KALRA,

Secretary, Central Board of Direct Taxes.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES**INCOME-TAX***New Delhi, the 11th September 1968*

S.O. 3449.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following amendments in the Schedule appended to its notification No. 51 (F. No. 50/12/68-ITJ), dated the 5th June, 1968, namely:—

In the said schedule against J-Range, New Delhi under column 2 the following shall be added:—

- J-Range, New Delhi. 3. Distt. II Wards E. & F.
4. Special Circle V

Explanatory Note.

The amendment has become necessary on account of the creation of Special Circle V, Ward E and Ward F of, Distt. II.

(The above note does not form a part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 82 (F. No. 50/12/68-ITJ)]

S.O. 3450.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (I) of Section 122 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and of all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following amendments in the Schedule appended to its Notification No. 166 (F. No. 50/138/67-ITJ), dated the 30th December, 1967 namely:—

In the said schedule against 'B' Range, Madras under Column 2, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

- 'B' Range, Madras. 1. Salaries Circle, Madras.
2. Salaries Circle I, Madras.
3. Salaries Circle II, Madras.
4. Special Survey Circle (all Sections), Madras.
5. Special Investigation Circle 'A', Madras.
6. Special Investigation Circle 'B', Madras.
7. Tax Recovery Circle, Madras.
8. Central Circles I to XVII, Madras.

This notification shall take effect from the 16th September, 1968.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The amendments have become necessary on account of creation of new Central Circles XI to XVII at Madras.

(The above note does not form a part of the notification but is intended to be merely clarificatory).

[No. 83 (F. No. 50/2/68-ITJ).]

S. V. SUBBA RAO, Under Secy.

INCOME-TAX*New Delhi, the 16th September 1968*

S.O. 3451.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 121 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby makes the following amendments to the Schedule appended to its Notification No. 20, (F. No. 55/1/62-IT) dated the 30th April, 1963 published as S.O. 1293 on pages 1454—1457 of the Gazette of India Part II Section 3 sub-section (ii) dated the 11th May, 1963 as amended from time to time:—

Against S. No. 9A, Madras (Central), Madras, under column 3 of the Schedule appended thereto, substitute the following for the existing entries:—

1. Central Circles I to XVII, Madras.
2. Central Circles I and II, Coimbatore.
3. Central Circles I and II, Bangalore.
4. Central Circle, Ernakulam.
5. Central Circle, Hyderabad.

This notification shall come into force with effect from the 16th September, 1968.

[No. 84 F. No. 55/324/68-ITA III.]

N. SRIRAMAMURTY, Under Secy.

POONA CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE

CENTRAL EXCISES

Poona, the 12th September, 1968.

S.O.3452—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by rule 173-C(1) of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, and in supersession of Poona Central Excise Collectorate Notification No. CER/5/68, dated the 17th July, 1968, I hereby prescribe a form of Price List, which shall be filed in quadruplicate by every assessee who produces, manufactures or warehouses excisable goods to which the provisions of Chapter VII-A of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 apply and which are chargeable with duty at a rate depending on the value of the goods, with the Superintendent of Central Excise having jurisdiction over his factory or warehouse, well in advance before such goods are removed for, or put to, home use, for approval by the said officer.

If in the list approved by the proper officer, there is any alteration or modification in the prices or change in the mode of sale from the stage of clearance from the factory to the wholesale dealers/consumers, he shall file a fresh list in the prescribed form in quadruplicate or communicate an amendment to the list already filed and approved by the proper officer *well before giving effect to such alteration, modification or change in the mode of sale.*

Form of Price List

Price list of M/s.....holder of L 4 No.....
in respect of.....(mention here name of excisable goods).

Serial No.	Full description of excisable goods	Unit of Sale	Quantity or No. packed in such unit
1	2	3	4

Price charged by the manufacturer to the wholesale dealers or consumers if there is a direct sale.

Price per Unit	Discount allowed if any, and conditions	Details of taxes including C. ex. duty if any, included in the price
5	6	7

Price charged by the manufacturer to the sole distributors, sole selling agents or authorised stockists.

Name of distributor/sole selling agent/ authorised stockists	Price charged per unit	Discount allowed if any and conditions
---	---------------------------	---

8

9

10

Details of taxes including Central Excise duty if any, included in the price.

11

Price charged by the sole distributors, Sole selling agents or authorised stockists to the wholesale dealers or to the consumers.

Price charged per unit	Discount allowed if any and conditions	Details of taxes including C Ex. duty, if any, included in the price
------------------------	---	---

12

13

14

Assessable value	Full details of the channel of marketing the goods from the stage of clearance of goods from the factory to the wholesale dealers or consumers and the conditions of agreement if any	Remarks
15	16	17

I/We certify that the information given above is true and correct in all respects.

Signature of the manufacturer or his
authorised agent.

NOTE.—Separate price list should be filed for each excisable commodity manufactured in the factory and assessable to duty ad valorem. If the goods are assessed to duty under different sub-items of the main Tariff item, separate sections for goods assessable to duty under different sub-items should be opened in the price list.

[No. CER/7/68.]

D. N. LAL Collector

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Department of Industrial Development)

(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 4th September 1968

S.O. 3453.—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been established during the period 1 to 31 August 1968 :

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and Title of the Indian Standard Established	No. and title of the Indian Standard or Standards, if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 IS: 814-1957 Specification for covered electrodes for metal arc welding of mild steel. (second revision).	IS: 814-1963 Specification for covered electrodes for metal arc welding of mild steel (Revised.)	This specification lays down requirements for covered electrodes of sizes 1 mm and above for metal arc welding (by hand operation) of mild steel conforming to IS: 226-1962, IS : 2062-1962 or IS : 1977-1962. (Price Rs. 8.00).
2 IS: 1363-1967 Specification for black hexagon bolts, nuts and lock nuts (diameter 6 to 39 mm and black hexagon screws (diameter 6 to 24 mm). (first revision).	IS: 1363-1960 Specification for black hexagonal bolts (6 to 39 mm) with nuts and black hexagonal screws (6 to 24 mm).	This standard covers the requirements of black hexagon bolts, nuts and lock nuts in the diameter range 6 to 39 mm and black hexagon screws in the diameter range 6 to 24 mm. (Price Rs. 4.00).
3 IS: 1483-1953 Specification for white bread. (first revision).	IS: 1483-1959 Specification for white bread.	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for white bread. (Price Rs. 5.50).
4 IS: 2028-1953 Specification for open jaw spanners. (first revision).	IS: 2028-1962 Specification for open jaw spanners.	This standard covers the requirements for forged, open jaw spanners of single and double-ended types for general purposes, and the double-ended higher torque spanners used in the automobile industry. (Price Rs. 5.00).
5 IS: 2300-1958 Specification for non-metal helmets for civil defence (first revision).	IS : E-2300-1963 Specification for non-metal helmets for civil defence.	This standard lays down the requirements regarding materials, construction, workmanship and finish, weight and performance tests of helmets for civil defence requirements. The helmets covered by this standard are intended to provide protection mainly against debris and to some extent against shrapnel and fire. (Price Rs. 5.50).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6 IS: 2548-1967 Specification for plastic water-closet seats and covers (<i>second revision</i>).	IS : B2548-1966 Specification for plastic water-closet seats and covers (<i>Revised</i>).	....	This standard covers the requirements regarding material, manufacture, dimensions, finish and testing of plastic seats and covers for use with water closets. (Price Rs. 4.00).
7 IS: 4410 (Part IV)-1967 Glossary of terms relating to river valley projects, Part IV drawings.	This standard contains definitions of terms relating to lines, scales, types of drawings, sections, projections, perspectives, charts, diagrams and maps, commonly used in river valley projects. (Price Rs. 6.00).
8 IS: 4512-1967 Specification for footwear lasts, wooden.	This standard specifies the requirements, methods of sampling and test for wooden lasts for manufacture of footwear as are used in the Indian footwear and last-making trade and industry. (Price Rs. 11.00)
9 IS: 4561 (Part IV)-1968 Specification for oil cans, Part IV detachable spout oil cans.	This standard specifies the requirements for detachable spout oil cans for general purposes. (Price Rs. 2.50).
10 IS : 4567-1968 Specification for pliers terminal device, quick-grip, for artificial limbs.	This standard specifies the requirements pertaining to materials, shape, dimensions, manufacture, workmanship, finish and performance for quick, grip pliers terminal device (Price Rs. 2.00).
11 IS: 4570-1968 Specification for crystal holders.	This standard covers the dimension and the performance requirements as well as the tests for judging the electrical mechanical, and climatic properties of crystal holders intended for use in electronic and telecommunication equipment. (Price Rs. 8.50).
12 IS: 4583-1968 Specification for plate snap gauges.	This standard specifies shapes and overall dimensions of plate snap gauges in the size range over 2 to 250 mm of both double-ended and single-ended progressive types, double-ended type plate snap gauges have been specified in the size range over 2 to 100 mm and single-ended progressive type plate snap gauges in the size range over 100 to 250 mm. (Price Rs. 3.50).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
13	IS: 4585-1968 Specification for football boots.	....	This standard prescribes the requirements, methods of sampling and test for football boots with leather sole and leather studs or bars, and fitted with hard as well as soft-toes. (Price Rs. 4.00).
14	IS: 4597-1968 Code of practice for finishing of wood and wood based products with nitrocellulose and cold catalysed materials.	....	This standard deals with the finishing of wood and wood based products using nitrocellulose based materials and cold catalysed materials. (Price Rs. 2.50).
15	IS: 4598-1968 Method for simple bend test for aluminium and aluminium alloy sheet and strip of thickness between 0.2 mm and 7mm.	....	This standard prescribes the method of conducting simple bend test on aluminium and aluminium alloy sheet and strip of thickness between 0.2 mm and 7 mm. (Price Rs. 2.00).
16	IS: 4622-1968 General requirements and testing of lifeboats for less than one hundred persons.	....	This standard gives the general requirements and tests for lifeboats with carrying capacity less than 100 persons. (Price Rs. 5.50).
17	IS: 4612-1968 Specification for C-hook terminal device, spring-loaded, for artificial limbs.	....	This standard specifies the requirements pertaining to material, shape dimensions, workmanship, finish and performance of spring-loaded C-hook terminal device. (Price Rs. 2.00)
18	IS: 4618-1968 Grading for castor seeds for oil milling.	....	This standard prescribes the methods of grading and the requirements for castor seeds for oil milling, along with the relevant methods of sampling and test. (Price Rs. 2.00).
19	IS: 4640-1968 Method for designating netting yarns in the tex system.	....	This standard prescribes the manner of designating netting yarns by the use of their linear density or of their resultant linear density expressed in tex. (Price Rs. 1.50).

S.O. 3454.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as subsequently amended, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that sixty-nine licences, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been renewed.

THE SCHEDULE

THE SCHEDULE																				
Serial No.	Licence No. and date	Period of Validity		Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process covered by the licence and the Relevant Indian Standard No.															
		From	To																	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)															
1	CM/L-26 21-3-1957	1-4-68	31-3-69	M/s. Carew & Co. Ltd., Rosa, Distt., Shahjahanpur.	Rectified spirit, grade I—IS: 323-1959															
2	CM/L-29 1-7-1957	16-7-68	15-7-69	M/s. Tata Fison Industries Ltd., Union Bank Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay-1	DDT water dispersible powder concentrates—IS: 565-1955															
3	CM/L-131 24-6-1959	1-7-68	30-6-69	M/s. E.I.D. Parry Ltd., Dare House, Madras-1	BHC dusting powders—IS: 561-1962															
4	CM/L-132 24-6-1959.	1-7-68	30-6-69	M/s. E.I.D. Parry Ltd., Dare House, Madras-1	DDT dusting powders—IS: 564-1961															
5	CM/L-157 23-12-1959	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Shamsher Sterling Cable Corpn. Ltd., Vaswani Mansions, Dinsha Wacha Road, Bombay-1	<p>(a) <i>VIR Cables for Fixed Voltage Grade Conductor Wiring.</i></p> <table><tr><td>(i) TRS (tough rubber sheathed)</td><td>250/440 volts</td><td rowspan="4">} Copper or aluminium</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) Braided & compounded</td><td>250/440 and 650/1100 volts</td></tr><tr><td>(iii) Weather proof</td><td>250/440 and 650/1100 volts</td></tr><tr><td>(iv) Flame retarding</td><td>250/440 volts</td></tr></table> <p>(b) <i>VIR Flexible Cords</i></p> <table><tr><td>(v) Twisted and circular artificial silk or glass cotton braided.</td><td>250/440 Volts</td><td>Copper only</td></tr><tr><td>(vi) TRS (Tough rubber sheathed)</td><td>250/440 Volts</td><td>Copper only</td></tr></table> <p>IS: 434 (Parts I & II)-1964.</p>	(i) TRS (tough rubber sheathed)	250/440 volts	} Copper or aluminium	(ii) Braided & compounded	250/440 and 650/1100 volts	(iii) Weather proof	250/440 and 650/1100 volts	(iv) Flame retarding	250/440 volts	(v) Twisted and circular artificial silk or glass cotton braided.	250/440 Volts	Copper only	(vi) TRS (Tough rubber sheathed)	250/440 Volts	Copper only
(i) TRS (tough rubber sheathed)	250/440 volts	} Copper or aluminium																		
(ii) Braided & compounded	250/440 and 650/1100 volts																			
(iii) Weather proof	250/440 and 650/1100 volts																			
(iv) Flame retarding	250/440 volts																			
(v) Twisted and circular artificial silk or glass cotton braided.	250/440 Volts	Copper only																		
(vi) TRS (Tough rubber sheathed)	250/440 Volts	Copper only																		

6	CM/L-169 22-2-1960	16-7-68	15-7-69	M/s. Mysore Insecticides Co. Pvt. Ltd., Andhra Bank Building, 6 Linghi Chetty Street, Madras-1.	BHC dusting powders—IS: 561-1962.
7	CM/L-207 20-7-1960	1-8-68	31-7-69	The Renown Biscuit Co., Connaught Road, Near Victoria Gardens, Bombay-27	Biscuits (excluding wafer biscuits) of the following varieties : Golf, Royal Assorted, Flower, Custard Cream, Shrewsbury, Glucose, Digestive, Nice, Petit Beurre, Marie, Thin Arrowroot, Saltine Khara, Saltine (Square), Cream Craker—IS: 1011-1957
8	CM/L-312 26-6-1961	1-7-68	30-6-69	M/s. Sonawala Industries Pvt. Ltd., 137 Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay-2	Sulphuric acid, battery, pure and analytical reagent grades—IS: 266-1961
9	CM/L-327 31-7-1961	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. India Plywood Company, 33 S.K. Dev Road Pattipookar (Dum Dum), Calcutta-28	Tea-chest plywood panels—IS: 10-1964
10	CM/L-374 11-1-1962	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Abrol Engineering Co. Circular Road, Kapurthala	Metal clad switches, 15 amp. 250 volts, with HC and MEM types fuse bases and carriers—IS: 1567-1960
11	CM/L-421 30-5-1962	16-6-68	15-6-71	The Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited, Jamshedpur, Singhbhum District, Bihar	Structural steel (standard quality)—IS: 226-1962
12	CM/L-422 30-5-1962	16-6-68	15-6-71	The Tata Iron & Steel Company Limited, Jamshedpur, Singhbhum District, Bihar	Galvanized steel sheets, (plain and corrugated)—IS: 277-1962
13	CM/L-429 30-6-1962	16-7-68	15-7-69	The Hindustan Mineral Products Co. Pvt. Ltd., 27 Manganese Depot, Sewri, Bombay-15 having their office at 111 Industrial Area, Sion, Bombay-22	BHC water dispersible powder concentrates—IS: 562-1962
14	CM/L-431 18-7-1962.	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd., Electrode Factory, Barrackpore Trunk Road, Khardah, 24 Parganas having their Regd. Office at 48/1 Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta-27	Covered electrodes for metal arc welding of mild steel of normal penetration type—IS: 814-1963
15	CM/L-503 24-1-1963	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. B. D. Khetan & Co., 29, Colootola Street, Calcutta having their office at 5, Clive Row, Calcutta-1	Tea-chest metal fittings—IS: 10-1964
16	CM/L-551 25-6-1963	16-7-68	15-7-69	M/s. New Chemi Mineral Mills Pvt. Ltd. Chakravati Ashoka Road, Industrial Estate, Kandivlee (East), Bombay-67 having their Head Office at 7A, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay-1	BHC dusting powders—IS: 561-1962

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
17	CM/L-552 25-6-1963	16-7-68	15-7-69	M/s. Bharat Pulverising Mills (Pvt.) Ltd., 38A, Sayani Road, Bombay-28.	BHC emulsifiable concentrates—IS: 632-1966.
18	CM/L-553 25-6-1963.	16-7-68	15-7-69	M/s. Mahendra Electricals Limited, Kamla Mission Road, Nadiad (Gujarat State).	(1) PVC insulated cables, sheathed and unsheathed, 250/440 and 650/1 100 volts with copper or aluminium conductors;—IS: 694 (Part I)—1964. and (2) PVC insulated flexible cords, 250/440 volts with copper conductors only—IS: 694 (Part II, —1964.
19	CM/L-554 26-6-1963	16-7-68	15-7-69	M/s. Annapurna Pulverising Mills, Industrial Estate, Eluru (W.G. Distt.) A.P.	BHC dusting powders—IS: 561—1962.
20	CM/L-555 26-6-1963	16-7-68	15-7-69	The Indian Aluminium Cables Ltd., 12th Milestone, Delhi-Mathura Road, Faridabad (Haryana) having their Regd. Office at F-40, NDSE (Part I) New Delhi-3.	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes—IS: 398—1961.
21	CM/L-557 2-7-1963	1-7-68	30-6-69	M/s. Power Cables Private Ltd., Vithalwadi (Near Vithalwadi Rly. Stn.) Post Box No. 4, Kalyan having their office at 5-B, Amar Bldg., Sir P. M. Rd., Bombay-1.	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes—IS: 398—1961.
22	CM/L-561 11-7-1963.	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Lloyd Bitumen Products Pvt. Ltd., 1 Tara-tola Road, Calcutta-53 having their office at 4A, Royd Street, Calcutta-16.	Bitumen felts for waterproofing and damp-proofing type 3, grades 1 and 2; and type 2 grade 2—IS 1322—1965.
23	CM/L-562 11-7-1963	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Annapurna Pulverising Mills, Industrial Estate, Eluru, W.G. Distt. (A.P.)	BHC water dispersible powder concentrates — IS: 562—1962.
24	CM/L-685 17-6-1964	1-7-68	30-6-69	M/s. National Rolling & Steel Ropes Ltd., Nicoo House, 1 & 2 Hare Street, Calcutta.	Structural steel (standard quality)—IS: 226—1962.
25	CM/L-686 17-6-1964	1-7-68	30-6-69	M/s. National Rolling & Steel Ropes Ltd., Nicoo House, 1 & 2 Hare Street, Calcutta.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)—IS: 1977—1962.
26	CM/L-696 17-6-1964	16-7-68	15-7-69	The National Insulated Cable Co. of India Ltd., Sharnagar (24 Parganas), West Bengal having their Regd. Office at Nicoo House, 2, Hare Street, Calcutta-1.	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables for working voltages up to and including 1 100 volts (with aluminium or copper conductors)—IS: 1554 (Part I)—1964.

27	CM/L-697 25-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Madras Electrical Conductors Pvt. Ltd., 37, Arcot Road, Madras -26.	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steelcored aluminium conductors for overhead power trans- mission purposes—IS: 398-1961.
28	CM/L-698 25-6-1964	16-7-68	15-7-69	M/s. Allied Industries, Hawa Sarak, Jaipur South, Jaipur (Rajasthan).	12.5 and 15 litres capacity cast iron flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals (bell type) high level IS: 774-1964.
29	CM/L-699 25-6-1964	16-7-68	15-7-69	The Bombay Oil Industries Private Ltd., Agra Road, Bhandup, having their office at Kanmoor House, 281/87, Narsi Natha Street, Bombay-9.	Stearic acid, technical, grade 3— IS: 1675-1960.
30	CM/L-702 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Calcutta Steel Co. Ltd., 4 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	Structural steel (standard quality)—IS: 226-1962.
31	CM/L-703 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Calcutta Steel Co. Ltd., 4 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)—IS: 1977-1962.
32	CM/L-704 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	The Eagle Rolling Mills Ltd., Kumardhubi, District Dhanbad, Bihar.	Structural steel (standard quality)—IS: 226-1962.
33	CM/L-705 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	The Eagle Rolling Mills Ltd., Kumbardhubi, District Dhanbad, Bihar.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)—IS: 1977-1962.
34	CM/L-706 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Rama Rolling Mills, 156 Manicktola Main Road, Calcutta.	Structural steel (standard quality)—IS: 226-1962.
35	CM/L-707 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Rama Rolling Mills, 156 Manicktola Main Road Calcutta.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)—IS: 1977-1962.
36	CM/L-708 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Sun Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd., 8 Bidhan Saranee, Calcutta.	Structural steel (standard quality) IS: 226-1962.
37	CM/L-709 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Sun Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd., 8 Bidhan Saranee, Calcutta.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)—IS: 1977-1962.
38	CM/L-710 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Bengal Rolling Mills Limited, 67/B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	Structural steel (standard quality)—IS: 226-1962.
39	CM/L-711 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Bengal Rolling Mills Limited, 67/B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)—IS: 1977-1962.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
40	CM/L-714 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Lauls Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad Township, Distt. Gurgaon.	Structural steel (standard quality)—IS: 226-1962
41	CM/L-715 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Lauls Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad Township, Distt. Gurgaon.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)—IS: 1977-1962
42	CM/L-718 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Ajanta Iron & Steel Co., Loni Road, Shahdara, Delhi.	Structural steel (standard quality)—IS: 226-1962
43	CM/L-719 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Ajanta Iron & Steel Co., Loni Road, Shahdara, Delhi.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)—IS: 1977-1962
44	CM/L-720 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Modern Industries, Sahibabad (Ghaziabad), Distt. Meerut.	Structural steel (standard quality), tested steel rounds up to 25 mm in dia (1 inch) and other sections of equivalent area only—IS: 226-1962
45	CM/L-721 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Modern Industries, Sahibabad (Ghaziabad), Distt. Meerut.	Structural steel (ordinary quality), tested steel rounds up to 25 mm in dia (1 inch) and other sections of equivalent area only—IS: 1977-1962
46	CM/L-724 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Kisaan Engg. Works P. Ltd, Dankaur Station, N. Rly., Distt. Bulandshahr.	Structural steel (standard quality)—IS: 226-1962
47	CM/L-725 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Kisaan Engg. Works P. Ltd., Dankaur Station, N. Rly, Distt. Bulandshahr.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)—IS: 1977-1962
48	CM/L-730 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Nav Bharat Steel Rolling Mills, Bombay-Agra Road, Bhandup, Bombay-78.	Structural steel (standard quality)—IS: 226-1962
49	CM/L-731 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Nav Bharat Steel Rolling Mills, Bombay-Agra Road, Bhandup, Bombay-78.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)—IS: 1977-1962
50	CM/L-732 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Sri Rama Machinery Corporation P. Ltd., Catholic Centre, 5/6, Armenian Street, Madras.	Structural steel (standard quality)—IS: 226-1962
51	CM/L-733 29-6-1964	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Sri Rama Machinery Corporation P. Ltd., Catholic Centre, 5/6, Armenian Street, Madras.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)—IS: 1977-1962
52	CM/L-1096 14-6-1965	1-7-68	30-6-69	M/s. Henley Cables India Ltd., Hadapsar Industrial Estate, Sholapur Road, Poona-1 having their Regd. Office at Henley House, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables for working voltages up to and including 1100 volts (with aluminium or copper conductors) — IS : 1554 (Part I)-1964

53	CM/L-1100 15-6-1965	1-7-68	30-6-69	M/s. National Rolling & Steel Ropes Ltd., Nicco House, 1 & 2 Hare Street, Calcutta	Mild steel and medium tensile steel bars and hard-drawn steel wire for concrete reinforcement—IS: 432-1960
54	CM/L-1100 16-6-1965	1-7-68	30-6-69	The Indian Cable Co Ltd., Golmuri, Tatanagar having their Regd. Office at 9, Hare Street, Calcutta-1	Polythene insulated and PVC sheathed cables with aluminium copper conductors—IS: 1596-1962
55	CM/L-1105 30-6-1965	16-7-68	15-1-69	M/s. Universal Cables Limited, Satna (M.P.)	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables for working voltages up to and including 1100 volts (with aluminium and copper conductors)—IS: 1554 (Part I)-1964
56	CM/L-1106 30-6-1965	16-7-68	15-7-69	The Plant Protection Products Pvt. Ltd., Kodavalur (S. Ry) Nellore Distt having their office at 5/355 Stonehousepet, Nellore-2	Dieldrin emulsifiable concentrates—IS: 1054-1962
57	CM/L-1107 6-7-1965	16-7-68	15-7-69	M/s. Power Cables Pvt. Ltd., Kalyan	Electrodes for metal arc welding of mild steel, normal penetration type only—IS: 814-1963
58	CM/L-1108 6-7-1965	16-7-68	15-7-69	M/s. Special Steel Limited, Dattapara Road, Borivli (East), Bombay-66	Galvanized iron and steel wire for telegraph and telephone purposes—IS: 279-1961
59	CM/L-1109 6-7-1965	16-7-68	15-7-69	M/s. Special Steel Limited, Dattapara Road, Borivli (East), Bombay-66	Mild steel wire for general engineering purposes—IS: 280-1962
60	CM/L-1112 20-7-1965	16-8-68	15-8-69	M/s. Dhiman Scientific Works, Dhiman Buildings, Bengali Mohalla, Ambala Cantt	Wooden metric scales for general purposes, grades A & B, 50 cm and 100 cm—IS: 1480-1960
61	CM/L-1113 20-7-1965	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Electrical Machine Industries P. Ltd., 187, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Calcutta-40 having their office at 61/30, Moore Avenue, Calcutta-40	Arc welding transformers, single operator type, 420 volts up to 350 amperes, maximum continuous hand welding current—IS: 1851 (Part I)-1966
62	CM/L-1114 28-7-1965	1-8-68	15-6-69	M/s. Industrial Research Corporation, Industrial Estate, Rajaji Nagar, Yeswantpur having their office at 17, Srinivasa Rao Lay-out, 12th Main Road, Bangalore-3	Dye-based fountain pen inks (blue and red)—IS: 1221-1957
63	CM/L-1115 28-7-1965	1-8-68	31-7-69	The Laboratory Glassware Company, 3612, Timber Market, Ambala Cantt.	One-mark pipettes—IS: 1117-1958
64	CM/L-1166 11-11-1965	1-8-68	31-1-69	M/s. Swastika Metal Works, Jagadhri (Haryana)	Rolled brass sheet and strip, grade CuZn 37—IS: 410-1967
65	CM/L-1272 31-5-1966	16-8-68	15-12-68	M/s. Kisan Chemicals, 127, Industrial Area, Chandigarh	Dieldrin emulsifiable concentrates—IS: 1054-1962

(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(6)
66	GM/L-1273 31-5-1966	16-6-68	15-12-68	M/s. Kisan Chemicals, 127, Industrial Area, Chandigarh	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates—IS: 1310-1958
67	GM/L-1281 15-6-1966	16-6-68	15-6-69	M/s. Amrit Sports Industries, Basti Road, Jullundur City	Badminton racket frames, grade 1—IS: 831-1966
68	GM/L-1282 23-6-1966	1-7-68	30-6-69	M/s. Atul Glass Industries, Pvt. Ltd., 14/1, Delhi-Mathura Road, Faridabad (Punjab), having their Office at 69, Deshbandhu Gupta Road, New Delhi-1	Laminated safety glass—IS: 2553-1964
69	GM/L-1286 28-6-1966	16-7-68	15-7-69	M/s. Power Cables Private Limited, Vithalwadi, Kalyan (Maharashtra State)	Galvanized iron and steel wire for telegraph and telephone purposes—IS: 279-1961
70	GM/L-1287 28-6-1966	1-7-68	30-6-69	M/s. S.R. Sharma & Sons, 140 Rai Bahadur R.N. Guha Road, Dutt Circle, Calcutta-28 having their office at 85 Netaji Subhas Road, 1st Floor, Calcutta-1	Sand-cast brass screw-down bib taps 1/2" and 3/4" sizes; and stop taps 1/2", 3/4" and 1" sizes—IS: 781-1959
71	GM/L-1289 30-6-1966	16-7-68	15-7-69	M/s. Parshuram Pottery Works Co Ltd, Than-gadh, Near Rly Str. Than Junction, Distt. Surendranagar, Gujarat State	Vitreous sanitary appliances (vitrenus china) consisting of: (1) wash-down water-closets, pattern 1, with 'P' trap and 'S' trap. (2) squatting pans and traps, long pattern, size 450, 580 and 680 mm. (3) squatting pans and traps, orissa pattern, size 580 x 440 mm. (4) wash basins, flat back, size 630 x 450 mm and 550 x 400 mm with two traps, and 450 x 300 mm with one trap. (5) wash basins, angle back, pattern 1, size 600 x 480 mm. (6) urinals, bowl pattern, flat back, size 430 x 260 x 350 mm. (7) urinals, bowl pattern, angle back, size 340 x 430 x 265 mm. (8) squatting plate urinals, size 600 x 350 mm and 450 x 350 mm—IS: 2556-1963.
				M/s. E.I.D. Parry Ltd., Ranipet, North Arcot District (Madras State) having their office at Dare House, Madras-1.	Malathion emulsifiable concentrates—IS: 2567-1963.

74	CM/L-1292 3-6-1966	16-7-68	15-5-69	M/s. Industrial Research Corporation, Industrial Estate, Rajaji Nagar, Yeshwantpur having their office at 17, Srinivasa Rao Lay Out, 12th Main Road, Bangalore-3.	Ferro-gallo tannate fountain pen ink (o i percent iron content) 1959.
74	CM/L-1295 6-7-1966	16-7-68	15-1-69	M/s. Anand Insecticides, 4/5, Elaiya Mudali Street, Korukupet, Madras-21, having their office at 17, First Cross Street, C. I. T. Colony, Madras-4.	DDT water dispersible powder concentrates—IS: 565-1961.
75	CM/L-1299 22-7-1966	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Eldee Wire Ropes P. Ltd., Lekhray Devraj Industrial Estate, Saki Naka, Kurla Vihar Road, Bombay, 70, having their Office at 3, Broach Street, Bombay-9.	Steel wire ropes for haulage purposes in mines—IS: 1856-1961.
76	CM/L-1300 25-7-1966	1-8-68	31-1-69	M/s. Bhandari Crossfields Pvt. Ltd., Mangla Gaon (Near Indore) having their Regd. Office at 27, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Indore City.	Balanced feed mixtures for cattle—IS: 2052-1962.
77	CM/L-1304 20-7-1966	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Plava Chemicals, 3-C, Nelson Manicka Mudaliar Road, Aminjikarai, Madras-29.	BHC dusting powders—IS: 561-1962.
78	CM/L-1307 8-7-1966	1-8-68	31-7-69	The Structural Waterproofing Co. Pvt. Ltd., No. 8, Sevak Baidya St., Calcutta-29 having their office at 21/1, Dover Rd., Ballygunge, Calcutta-19.	Integral cement waterproofing compound, normal setting—IS: 2645-1964.
79	CM/L-1381 30-12-1966	16-7-68	15-1-69	M/s. J. B. Metal Industries, Sakinaka-Vihar Lake Road, Kurla, Bombay-70.	Rolled brass plate, sheet and strip grade BS 63—IS: 410-1956.
80	CM/L-1387 9-1-1967	1-8-68	31-1-69	M/s. Cycle Industries (an undertaking of M. P. Laghu Udyog Nigam Ltd., Indore), A. B. Road, Guna (M. P.)	Bicycle frontforks—IS: 2061-1962.
81	CM/L-1458 15-6-1967	1-7-68	30-6-69	M/s. Mehar Tiles, Subhas Nagar, Caves Road, Jogeshwari (East), Bombay-60, having their office at Mehar House, 15 Cawasji Road Patel Street, Bombay-1.	Cement concrete flooring tiles—IS: 1237-1959
82	CM/L-1459 15-6-1967	1-7-68	30-6-69	M/s. Andhra Industrial Works, C-2, Industrial Estate, Cuddapah.	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes—IS: 398-1961.
83	CM/L-1467 26-6-1967	1-7-68	30-6-69	The India Cements Limited, Sankarnagar P. O., Tirunelveli Distt., Madras State having their Regd. Office at "Dhun Building", 175/1, Mount Road, Madras-2.	Portland-pozzolana cement—IS: 1489-1962.
84	CM/L-1468 29-6-1967	1-7-68	30-6-69	M/s. Dev Brothers, S-145, Industrial Area, Jullundur City.	Hockey sticks—IS: 825-1965.
85	CM/L-1469 30-6-1967	1-7-68	31-12-68	The Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ink, duplicating, all weather, black, for drum type Plot No. 66-A, Industrial Area, Faridabad Township (Haryana) having their office at 6, Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar IV, New Delhi-14.	machines—IS: 1333-1918.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
86	CM/L-1470 7-7-1967	16-7-68	15-7-69	M/s. Fort Gloster Industries Ltd., Bauria, S.E. Railway having their office at 31, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-16.	(1) Weatherproof PVC insulated and PVC sheathed cables with aluminium conductors only of the following types: (i) Single core, 250/440 & 650/1100 Volts. (ii) Twin core flat, 250/440 & 650/1100 Volts—IS: 3035 (Part-I)-1965 (2) Weatherproof polythene insulated taped, braided and compounded cables with aluminium conductors only of the following types: (i) Single core, 250/440 & 650/1100 Volts. (ii) Twin core flat, 250/440 & 650/1100 Volts—IS: 3035 (Part-II)-1965.
87	CM/L-1471 11-7-1967	16-7-68	15-7-69	M/s. Gujarat Steel Tubes Limited, Near Kali Village, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad.	Mild steel tubes, black and galvanized, light and medium grades—IS: 1239-1964.
88	CM/L-1472 13-7-1967	16-7-68	15-7-69	The Hindustan Mineral Products Co. Pvt. Ltd., 27, Mangnese Depot, Sewri, Bombay-15, having their office at 111, Industrial Area, Sion, Bombay-22.	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates—IS: 310-1958.
89	CM/L-1473 13-7-1967	16-7-68	15-7-69	M/s. Keen Pesticides (P.) Ltd., Industrial Estate, Mudical P.O., Perumbavoor (V), Ernakulam Distt. (Kerala State) having their office at Tower House, M. G. Road, Ernakulam-1.	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates—IS: 1310-1958.
90	CM/L-1475 13-7-1967	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Goa Pesticides Pvt. Ltd., Fatorda, Margao (Goa) having their regd. office at Chowgule House, Mormugao Harbour, Goa.	Aldrin emulsifiable concentrates—IS: 1307-1958.
91	CM/L-1476 13-7-1967	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Goa Pesticides Pvt. Ltd., Fatorda, Margao (Goa) having their regd. office at Chowgule House, Mormugao Harbour, Goa.	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates—IS: 1310-1958.
92	CM/L-1478 18-7-1967	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Geeta Iron & Brass Works, Bajuva (Distt. Baroda).	Sluice valves for water works purposes (with non-ferrous spindles and rings) class I, up to 300 mm size—IS 198976-80-1967.
93	CM/L-1479 24-7-1967	1-8-68	31-7-69	The British India Corporation, Ltd., Cooper Allen Branch, Civil Lines, Kanpur.	Miners' safety leather boots & shoes IS: 1980-1967.
94	CM/L-1480 24-7-1967	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Howrah Light Casting Co. Pvt. Ltd., 74, Benaras Road, Howrah.	Sluice valves for water works purposes; classes I & 2, up to 300 mm size—IS: 780-1967.
95	CM/L-1481 24-7-1967	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Kisan Chemicals, 127, Industrial Area, Chandigarh.	Aldrin emulsifiable concentrates—IS: 1307-1958.
96	CM/L-1482 24-7-1967	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Metal Udyog Pvt. Ltd., Pratapnagar, Industrial Area, Udaipur.	Aldrin emulsifiable concentrates—IS: 1307-1958.

97	CM/L-1483 24-7-1967	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Assam Bengal Veneer Industries Pvt. Ltd., 32, Canal South Road, Calcutta-15 having their Regd. Office at 9, Clive Row, Calcutta-1.	Tea-chest plywood panels—IS: 10—1964.
98	CM/L-1484 1-8-1967	1-8-68	31-7-69	M/s. Tata Fison Industries Ltd., 431/4, Panchpa- khadi Village, Balrajeshwra Road, Mulund, Bombay-80 having their office at Ralli House, 21, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay-1.	DDT dusting powders—IS: 564—1961.

[No. CMD/13:12.]

S.O. 3455.—In pursuance of regulation 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that amendment(s) to the Indian Standard(s) given in the schedule hereto annexed have been issued under the powers conferred by the sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 3 of the said Regulations.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard amended	No. and Date of Gazette Notification in which the establishment of the Indian Standard was notified	No. and Date of the Amendment	Brief particulars of the Amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	IS:17-1956 Specification for bleached lac (<i>revised</i>).	S.R.O. 656 dated 2 March 1957	No. 1 August 1968	Additional optional requirements for free chlorine, arsenic and lead and their methods of estimation together with a blank determination have been specified.	15 August 1968
2	IS:177-1965 Specification for cotton drills (<i>revised</i>).	S.O. 1437 dated 14 May 1966	No. 1 July 1968	The variety of drill required by Indian Navy as also the dyeing requirements of the fabric for defence use have been included. The French count system has also been replaced by English cotton count system.	31 July 1968
3	IS:267-1963 Specification for inert cells (<i>second revision</i>).	S.O. 1760 dated 29 June 1963	No. 2 Sep. 1968	Clause 2.0 has been substituted by a new one.	15 September 1968
4	IS:268-1959 Specification for leclanche type sack cells (<i>revised</i>).	S.O. 1037 dated 30 April 1960	No. 4 September 1968	Clause 2.1 has been substituted by a new one.	15 September 1968
5	IS:398-1961 Specification for hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes (<i>revised</i>).	S.O. 417 dated 10 February 1962	No. 3 June 1968	(i) Existing clause 4.1.1 has been substituted by a new one. (ii) Table VIII has been amended.	30 June 1968
6	IS:456-1964 Code of practice for plain and reinforced concrete (<i>second revision</i>).	S.O. 2042 dated 26 June 1965	No. 3 August 1968	(i) Last sentence of clause 4.5.2 has been substituted by a new one. (ii) Clauses 8.1.4, 8.4, 9.2.1.1, 9.2.2.4 and 18.4.5.1 have been substituted by new ones.	15 August 1968

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|----|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 7 | IS:586-1964 Specification for leclanche type dry batteries for telecommunication, signalling and general purposes (<i>second revision</i>). | S.O. 4120 dated 5 December 1964 | No. 1
September 1968 |
| 8 | IS:722 (Part I)—1962 Specification for ac electricity meters Part I General requirements (<i>revised</i>). | S.O. 1998 dated 30 June 1968 | No. 2
July 1968 |
| 9 | IS:722 (Part II)—1962 Specification for ac electricity meters Part II Single-phase 2-wire whole current watt-hour meters (<i>revised</i>). | S.O. 1998 dated 30 June 1968 | No. 2
July 1968 |
| 10 | IS:722 (Part III)—1966 Specification for ac electricity meters Part III Three-phase whole-current and transformer-operated meters, and single-phase two-wire transformer-operated meters (<i>first revision</i>). | S.O. 1325 dated 15 April 1967 | No. 1
June 1968 |
| 11 | IS:722 (Part V)—1965 Specification for ac electricity meters Part V Volt ampere hour meters for restricted power factor range. | S.O. 664 dated 5 March 1966 | No. 2
July 1968 |
| 12 | IS:774-1964 Specification for flushing cisterns for water closets and urinals (valveless siphonic type) (<i>second revision</i>). | S.O. 1409 dated 1 May 1965 | No. 2
July 1968 |
| 13 | IS:944-1966 Specification for 1800-1/min trailer pump for fire brigade use (<i>first revision</i>). | S.O. 913 dated 18 March 1967 | No. 1
August 1968 |

(iii) Table VII has been substituted by a new one

(iv) A new clause 4.5.3 has been added.

(v) New matter has been added after clause 18.1(d)(6).

Clause 2.1 has been substituted by a new one. 15 September 1968

(i) A new clause 0.6 has been added after 0.5 and the subsequent renumbered accordingly. 31 July 1968

(ii) Clauses 3.1 and 4.4.2 have been substituted by a new one.

(iii) Clause 4.4.1 has been amended.

(Page 5, clause 5.1)

(a) Line 2—Substitute '5.5 mm' for '5 mm'. 31 July 1968

(b) Line 3—Substitute '9.5 mm' for '8 mm'.

(i) (Page 10, clause 5.1, line 1)—delete the word 'whole-current'. 30 June 1968

(ii) (Page 10, clause 5.3)—Delete the clause and re-number the existing clauses '5.4 and 5.5' as '5.3 and 5.4' respectively.

(i) (Page 5, clause 4.1, line 1)—Delete the word 'whole-current'. 31 July 1968

(ii) (Page 6, clause 4.3)—Delete the clause and re-number the existing clauses '4.4 and 4.5' as '4.3 and 4.4' respectively.

[Page 10, clause 6.6.1(a), line 1]—Substitute '125 cm' for '125 mm'. 31 July 1968

[Page 9, clause 7.1(a), line 8]—Substitute '100 percent' for '90 percent'. 1 August 1968

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
14	IS:1237-1959. Specification for cement concrete flooring tiles.	S.O. 485 dated 27 February 1960	No. 3 August 1968	(i) (Page 3, clause 0.7, last line)— Substitute 'IS:1650-1960' for 'IS:1391'. (ii) (Page 9, clause 7.2.2, lines 3 and 6)—Substitute 'IS:1650-1960' for 'IS:1391'	31 August 1968
15	IS:1307-1958 Specification for aldrin emulsifiable concentrates.	S.O. 74 dated 9 January 1960	No. 3 August 1968	Clauses G-2.1, G-2.2.1, G-3.1.1, and G-3.2.1 have been amended.	1 August 1968
16	IS:1311-1966 Specification for ethylene dibromide (first revision).	S.O. 1759 dated 20 May 1967	No. 1 August 1968	Appendix D has been substituted by a new one.	15 August 1968
17	IS:1595-1967 Specification for enamelled round copper wire with high mechanical properties (first revision).	S. O. 3336 dated 23 September 1967	No. 1 July 1968	(i) Clauses 1.1, 7.1, 9.5 and Table 5 have been amended. (ii) A note has been added after clause 3.3.2.	31 July 1968
18	IS:1714-1960 Methods of sampling and test for oilcakes as livestock feed.	S. O. 570 dated 18 March 1961	No. 3 July 1968	New matter has been added after clause 6 and the subsequent clauses have been re-numbered accordingly.	31 July 1968
19	IS:1818-1961 Specification for Air-break isolators and earthing switches, for voltages up to 220 kV.	S.O. 2706 dated 18 November 1961	No. 4 August 1968	(Page 18, clause 6.2.5)—Add a Note under this clause as follows: 'Note—Any other accurate method employed with suitable instruments may also be permitted.'	15 August 1968
20	IS:1921-1961 Specification for resin-cored solder wire, activated and non-activated (non-corrosive).	S.O. 1100 dated 14 April 1962	No. 2 August 1968	(Page 4, clause 5.1.1, lines 2 and 3)— Substitute '4 percent' for '3 percent'.	15 August 1968
21	IS:2312-1967 Specification for propeller type air ventilating fans (first revision)	S.O. 520 dated 10 February 1968	No. 3 September 1968	(i) Table 1, and clauses B-2.1, 2.15, 14.1 and 14.13.1 have been amended. (ii) A new clause 9.7 has been added	15 August 1968
22	IS:2576-1963 Specification for dry batteries for transistor radio receivers.	S.O. 950 dated 21 March 1964	No. 3 September 1968	Clause 2.0 has been substituted by a new one.	1 September 1968
23	IS:2594-1963 Specification for hacksaw blades.	S.O. 1454 dated 2 May 1964	No. 1 August 1968	Clauses 9.6 and 11.1 have been amended.	15 August 1968

24	IS: 2950-1965 Code of practice for design and construction of raft foundations.	S.O. 664 dated 5 March 1966	No. 1 September 1968	(i) Clause A-1.1 has been amended (ii) Existing formulae under Fig. 2 have been substituted by new ones.	15 September 1968
25	IS: 3151-1965 Specification for earthing transformers.	S.O. 3059 dated 2 October 1965	No. 1 August 1968	Clause 3 has been substituted by a new one.	15 August 1968
26	IS: 3346-1966 Method for the determination of thermal conductivity of thermal insulation materials (two slab, guarded hot-plate method)	S.O. 469 dated 11 February 1967	No. 1 September 1968	Existing formula under clause 3.7.1 has been substituted by a new one.	15 September 1968
27	IS: 3534-1966 Outline dimensions for electric lifts.	S.O. 241 dated 21 January 1967	No. 1 August 1968	Tables 1 to 4 have been amended.	15 August 1968
28	IS: 4151E-1967 Specification for protective helmets for scooter and motor cycle riders.	S.O. 2950 dated 26 August 1967	No. 2 January 1968	The amendment aims at removing the 'Emergency' character of this standard.	11 January 1968
29	IS: 4190-1967 Specification for eyebolts with collars.	S.O. 4633 dated 30 December 1967	No. 1 September 1968	(Page 7, Table 1; and page 9, Table 2; eighth entry in first column)— Substitute 'h(js 16)' for 'h(h 16)'.	15 September 1968
30	IS: 4436-1967 Specification for jute bagging for wrapping cotton bales.	S.O. 1367 dated 20 April 1968	No. 1 August 1968	Table 1, clauses A-5, A-5.1 and A-5.2 have been amended.	15 August 1968
31	IS: 4437-1967 Specification for nylon breaking cords for personnel parachutes.	S.O. 1720 dated 18 May 1968	No. 1 August 1968	Table 1 has been amended.	15 August 1968

Copies of these amendment slips are available, free of cost, with the Indian Standards Institution, 'Manak Bhavan', 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1 and also its branch offices at (i) Bombay Mutual Terrace, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay-7 (ii) Third and Fourth Floors 5, Chowringhee Approach, Calcutta-13 (iii) Second Floor, Sathymurthy Bhavan, 54, General Patters Road, Madras, and (iv) 117/418-B, Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur.

[No. CMD/13 : 5.]

New Delhi, the 5th September 1968

S.O. 3456.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the marking fee per unit for distribution fuse-boards and cutouts, details of which are given in the Schedule appended herewith, is hereby determined and the fee shall come into force with effect from 1 October 1968:

THE SCHEDULE


Serial No.	Product/Class of Products	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Distribution fuse-boards and cut-outs rewirable.	IS: 2675-1966 Specification for enclosed distribution fuseboards and cutouts for voltages not exceeding 1000 volts.	One fuse-board	Re. 1.00

[No. CMD/13-10.]

S.O. 3457.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 40 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955 the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Standard Mark design of which together with the verbal description of the design and the title of the relevant Indian Standard is given in the Schedule here to, annexed, has been specified.

This Standard Mark for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks), Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from 1 October 1968:

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the Design of the Standard Mark.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I IS: 2675		Distribution fuse-boards and cutouts rewirable.	IS: 2675-1966 Specification for enclosed distribution fuse-boards and cutouts for voltages not exceeding 1000 volts.	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in col. (2), the number designation of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.

[No. CMD/13:9.]

New Delhi, the 10th September 1968

S.O. 3458.—In continuation of the then Ministry of Industry (Indian Standards Institution) notification No. S.O. 1278 dated 31st March 1964, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3(ii) dated 11 April 1964, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the marking fees per unit for butyrometers and pipettes, details of which are given in the Schedule given hereafter, have been determined and the fees shall come into force with effect from 16 September 1968 :

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Product	No. & Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit
1	Butyrometers	IS : 1223-1958 Specification for apparatus for the determination of fat in whole milk, evaporated (unsweetened) milk, separated milk, skim milk, butter milk and cream by the Gerber method.	One butyrometer	5 Paise
2	Pipettes	Do.	One pipette	3 Paise

[No. CMD/13:10.]

S.O. 3459.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the marking fee(s) per unit for various products, details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been determined and the fee (s) shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each :

THE SCHEDULE



Sl. No.	Product/Class of Products	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit	Date of Effect
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Galvanized steel barbed wire	IS : 278-1962 Specification for galvanized steel barbed wire for fencing (<i>revised</i>)	One tonne	Rs. 1.50	16 September, 1968
2	General purpose glass thermometers	IS : 2480-1964 Specification for general purpose glass thermometers	One piece	2 Paise	Do.

[N6: CMD/13:10]

S.O. 3466.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955 the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Standard Mark(s), design(s) of which together with the verbal description of the design(s) and the title (s) of the relevant Indian Standard (s) are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been specified.

These Standard Mark (s) for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each :

THE SCHEDULE



Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the Design of the Standard Mark	Date of Effect
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	IS: 278 	Galvanized steel barbed wire	IS : 278-1962 Specification for galvanized steel barbed wire for fencing (<i>revised</i>)	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in col. (2), the number designation of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	16 Sep. 1968
2	IS: 2480 	General purpose glass thermometers	IS: 2480 - 1964 Specification for general purpose glass thermometers	Do.	16 Sep. 1968

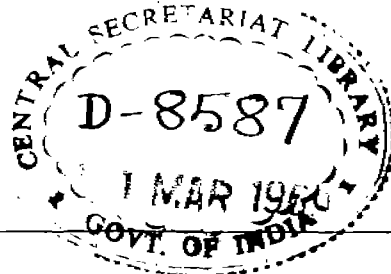
[No. CMD/13:9]

S.O. 3461.—In continuation of the then Ministry of Industry (Indian Standards Institution) notification number S. O. 2623 dated 19 August 1966, Published in the gazette of India, part II Section 3(ii) dated 3 September 1966, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the standard marks for butyrometers and pipettes, designs of which together with the verbal description of the designs and the title of the relevant Indian Standard, are given in the Schedule given hereafter have been specified.

2. These standard marks, for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from 16th September 1968 :

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the Design of the Standard Mark
1	2	3	4	5
	IS: 1223	Butyrometer	IS: 1223-1958 Specification for apparatus for the determination of fat in whole milk, evaporated (unsweetened) milk, separated milk, skim milk, buttermilk and cream by the Gerber method.	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution consisting of letters 'ISI' drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in col. (2), the number of the Indian Standard being superscribed on the top side, and the words 'BUTYROMETER' or 'PIPETTE' being subscribed under the bottom side of the monogram as indicated in the designs.
				
	Butyrometer			
	IS: 1223	Pipette		
				
	PIPETTE			



[No. CMD/13:9]

D. A. K. GUPTA,
Deputy Director General.

